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BUNKER HILL CENTENARY.

SACRED MEMORIES RE-ESTABLISH UNITY.

UNIVERSAL ENTHUSIASM—SPONTANEOUS RECEPTIONS TO SOUTHERN REGIMENTS—BOSTON FLOODED WITH GUESTS—EXTENSIVE PROVISION MADE FOR THE OCCASION ON ALL SIDES.

From our Special Correspondent.

FROM THE ROOF OF THE HOTEL VENDOME,
BOSTON, Thursday, June 17, 1875.

Staid and sober Boston for days past has been in delirium—has had the Bunker Hill brain fever. Ordinarily, in celebrations, more especially centennials and tercentenaries and the like, there are five hundred enthusiasts who take the thing in earnest, and a mocking multitude who give themselves a holiday at the expense of the others. We have seen and heard of such Beethoven celebrations, where not one in a hundred had ever heard of the famous composer, and not one in a thousand liked his music; or Shakespearian tercentenaries, where men eager for notoriety obtained gratuitous puffs on the pretense of their enthusiasm for the genius of the great English writer—the man of men of the English-speaking race. But far different has been the manifestation here in Boston. Either of their own knowledge or guided by a sure intuition, the Bostonians have felt that now was the time to make friends with the South, and to create a renewal of that fraternal love that shone so brightly 100 years ago. The glowing memories of those days when all of the thirteen States stood shoulder to shoulder contending for liberty; when the story of Southern victories over the red-coats made Northern cheeks flush and Northern eyes grow dim with tears; when the tales of Northern endurance under cold and hunger, of crossing over ice-bound rivers, of marches over biting snow, bloody with the tracks of bleeding and naked feet—made Southern men wild with enthusiasm, made them clinch their hands and vow to fight to the last man in the common cause—these things have come back to men's mind's with the recurrence of the centennial of the Bunker Hill struggle, and the feeling of a common nationality, of an enduring bond of union, has grown strong indeed. We are once more united States. It was said that North and South would be disunited until a common danger should bring them together. This has sufficed. The recollection of the past, of mutual struggles and mutual victories has been enough, and we are as we were in the brave days of old. We have been, in the immediate past, undeniably alien. There wanted the fellow-feeling which makes men kin. Bunker Hill associations have given the needed tie. They have reunited the two severed parts of the national cable. Not so long ago, whatever message was sent from one to the other received no response. The moral current was broken. When we piped they would not dance. When they mourned we would not comfort them, and now, heaven be thanked, the cable has been united, and the throbs of a pure patriotism that awaken here are immediately answered there, and the sorrows that compass them there meet ready sympathy here.

A RESTORATION OF GOOD FEELING.

This might be thought simply the feeling of some enthusiasts. It is not. It is the fact of the hour. In conversations, public and private; in the signs; in store windows; in the emblems on the flags; in the mottoes upon decorations—the sentiment of Boston is clearly revealed. The cheers and the honors that have been given in such profusion to Southern military regiments attending the centenary, all tell the same tale. Boston invited the Southern chivalry, remembering their sympathy and assistance 100 years ago, and they, full of the same memories, heartily accepted. I do not say that this is the universal feeling. There are many minds too slow to move with the times—like those soldiers who cannot, from natural dullness, be taught the quick-step. But those who are not alive to the passionate renewal of love that is going on are just as enthusiastic over the occasion itself as the others are over the blessed love of union that has sprung out of it. For them the day has been the sublimation of 100 Fourths of July. They are, I should imagine, considerably in the majority of those who inundated Boston yesterday.

That the great and noble thought of making this an opportunity for showing regard and affection to our estranged Southern brothers was uppermost in the minds of those who organized the celebration cannot be doubted. Their invitations and proceedings prove it. It was so understood generally and the city itself proved it too. But of the hundreds of thousands who blocked the streets to-day, and swarmed like ants upon the Common and along Commonwealth avenue and at Dartmouth street, the majority came from the environs of Boston, from all the beautiful villages and towns that serve as a setting to the centennial jewel. There are folks wicked enough to assert that the jewel is rather homely and hardly worth such fine surroundings, but this is the malice of irony, of course.

I took up my quarters at the Hotel Vendôme, the bull's-eye of the whole thing, where the Cincinnati men and the members of the Bunker Hill Association were assembled. It is situated on Commonwealth avenue, at the corner of Dartmouth street, and from its upper windows commands a full view of the Providence and Old Colony Railways. I watched the trains coming in, and I believe, without exaggeration, that from 6 o'clock in the morning, a long train of many cars arrived every five minutes, and I presume it was so at the other depots. Very few came in from the country in wagons. Here and there one might notice a party of eight or nine seated in a sewing-machine wagon or biscuit cart fitted up with seats for the occasion. But these were rare. Remarkable only for the self-complacency of the ladies seated therein, unaccustomed to traveling in any other fashion save on their feet, they were so full of a keen sense of elevation above the common herd that their faces betrayed them to the most ordinary observer. But such were few and far between, for Boston has rapid transit already, and her citizens amply availed themselves of it yesterday. Like Fourth of July in some aspects, like Christmas in others, everybody who had a house invited his brothers and cousins, maiden aunts and married sisters to come and keep the day. Men who had little misunderstandings settled them in a kind spirit, not wishing to be at odds with any one. The feeling of peace and good-will to all men was as strong as on the great day of our religion. It was also a day of feasting and of beautifying. Boston trimmed herself like a bride. Gangs of extra men were put on by the city to repair sidewalks, to trim the flower-walks, to water the streets, to mow the grass in the various spaces where the city or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had given turf.

EVERYTHING PREPARED FOR THE RUSH.

Many, very many of the grand stores of the city were magnificently decorated in the interior, and had scrolls of patriotism and loving kindness painted on their walls, or reaching in festoons from pilaster to pilaster. All the shops that minister to the inner man blazed brilliantly. The confectioners and the candy-men showed heaps of delicately flavored poisons and luscious temptations to indigestion. The markets were heaped to profusion. Previously what massacres must have taken place in the poultry yard to have furnished such hecatombs of chickens and turkeys, such myriads of tender lamblings! There seemed to be lobsters without end. One shudders at the contemplation of the sacks of beans that were provided. Creation must have been ransacked for baskets of strawberries. All the hotel men knew that there was going to be an immense run upon them and were ready for the emergency. All these trifles added to the excitement of the days before the day. The continuous streams of people in every direction jostling at the markets, colliding at the crossings, bustling here and there, had a stupendous effect upon the quiet country strangers who had come to celebrate on the seventeenth, and gave them the vertigo. It was like standing on the shore near the maelstrom, and seeing its waters hurrying round and round. It acted upon their nerves and made them bustle, forcing them to walk fast instead of sauntering, and making them believe that they must hurry up or something would happen. One must add to this the intoxicating effect of martial music. Regiments kept arriving from everywhere, and were preceded to their quarters by gay bands. Whenever these were heard there was an immediate rush in that direction. If a mounted officer was seen trotting in the streets, or if a Knight Templar in uniform became visible, immediately the sidewalk delegation was formed, and he was faithfully accompanied whithersoever he went. Everybody, in short, was visited by the tarantula of over-excitement, and was no longer in cool command of his faculties.

The day—the important day—broke fairly for the occasion. It was not too warm, and there was a pleasant veil of thin cloud that sheltered from the sun. I was up betimes, and reconnoitred the position from the roof of the Vendome, an admirable point of view, which plainly took in the whole thing. Early as it was, some of the staff of the Grand Marshal were galloping down to Dartmouth street, which, by the bye, is the special drive of the Bostonians who are given to fast trotting. They were easily distinguished by their yellow sashes and the heavy yellow breast-plates of their horses. Nobody else was in sight, and there was complete silence, save the shrieking of the arriving trains in the distance.

GAR.

THE TROOPS IN LINE.

THE PRELIMINARIES — THE STREETS GAY WITH UNIFORMS AND FASHION—A GALAXY OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROOF OF THE HOTEL VENDOME,
BOSTON, Wednesday, June 17, 1875.

The Bostonians were evidently going to have fine weather for their day of days. There was an early breakfast, at which attended more than one link of the glorious past. There was Mr. Jonathan Mason, old man, son of the first member of Congress that Massachusetts elected. There was Judge Warren, President of the Bunker Hill Association, and allied to the immortal patriot whose blood sealed the glory of the Bunker Hill fight. There was Rear Admiral Thatcher, President of the Cincinnati, and other snowy veterans, one of whom, named John Towne, had served in the artillery in the war of 1812, and had been present when the corner-stone of the monument was laid in 1825. There would have been others, save for an act of the Mayor, which seems to have been a blunder.

The Vendome is a superb private hotel, in the order of the Clarendon in New-York, but much more beautiful, architecturally. It is all built in suites, and is furnished with a magnificent reception-room. It was therefore determined to send all the Mayors and high dignataries who had accepted invitations there in a body. This was a grand convention, but unfortunately the Mayor instead of thinking of his guests thought of hotel jealousies and wanted to divide them among the three leading houses—the reunions to be in the reception hall of the Vendome. Then a cold fit of economy seized him, and at last the guests were billeted out upon various gentlemen who had villas at Cambridge and the environs. In this manner all the magnificence of the idea of bringing these officials from North and South into one social bond was absolutely lost. Long before the breakfast was over the sounds of military music made themselves heard as the different regiments took up their positions on the streets crossing Dartmouth street. All the roads are so broad here that the people, as they gradually assembled near the soldiers, though they numbered thousands, did not choke up the avenues of the march, but seemed just a mere black fringe upon the masses of gay color produced by the uniforms of the different organizations.

THE PROCESSION FORMING.

Very slowly indeed the troops got into their places, ready for the grand procession march that was to begin at 11 o'clock or thereabout. But as I guessed that the movement would not commence until nearly 12 o'clock, I did not mount upon the roof until about 11:30. The staff organizations were then all that were visible down the road in the neighborhood of the back bay, the regiments being hidden by the tall houses. All along the line of Dartmouth street, the people were assembled, waiting patiently for the pageant of the day.

But, the Hotel Vendome being on the corner of Commonwealth avenue, all the life and movement of that grand street was visible. It was truly a superb sight. An infantry regiment was massed at the corner of Dartmouth street; beyond them was an Irish organization, distinguishable by the green uniforms and by the sashes of that color worn by the aids and marshals. In the centre of the avenue is a broad park-like stretch of verdure, dotted with many fine trees; on either side of this are the best houses of Boston. The windows of these were gay with ladies waving handkerchiefs to friends among the cavaliers who, at full gallop, dashed down the street, the hoofs of their horses striking musically as they crossed the stone cross-walks. Within the inclosure were the sight-seers by thousands, many reclining under trees, others streaming down the gravel walk in the centre. Bands on both sides were playing soft operatic airs for the benefit of the crowd, who cheered them thankfully. Along the railing of the park were picketed the horses of Marshals, men, and mounted orderlies and aids de camp. There was a perpetual coming and going, a click of sabres, as men mounted and dismounted, a flashing of bright steel and gold in the rays of the sun. Fiery horses, discontented at their inaction, stamped until the stones rang. Banners waved listlessly, and soldiers in bright uniforms wandered here and there in search of friends, or for water, which the hotels and the folks in the fine houses in the neighborhood supplied lavishly by their servants. Far beyond this animated scene rose the green masses of the trees in the Common and the gilded dome of the State-house. Rising apparently from the verdure of the Common were the spires and towers of many churches. To the left of the Common was old Boston, its roofs looking a dull, unornamental red. Beyond was the stately shaft of the Bunker Hill Monument, gay with two flags, and more imposing than the obelisk of Luxor. This was the front. To the rear, far in the horizon line, were the low hills of the environs, covered with deep foliage, through which the villas that crowned the heights peeped coyly. Between us and them were stretches of barren sand, and long lines of railway cars, with here and there a pool of tide-water. Nothing was stirring here. All was sleeping in the profoundest oblivion of the gay life and animation of the other side.

Down Dartmouth street toward Columbus avenue the crowds mustered very thickly, especially at the corner of Boylston street and on both sides of the railway bridge. The masses here were very black and contrasted strongly with the gay coloring of the Art Museum around which they were so congregated. In a moment there were a few taps of the drum repeated everywhere, a few wild notes upon bugles and trumpets, and the martial procession began to move. The bands poured forth their warlike airs, aids dashed at full gallop in every direction, and the stream of infantry, artillery, and cavalry began to debouch from the cross streets and avenues into Dartmouth street, and to march in the direction of Columbus avenue. Immediately the lines of people thickened, more heads became visible at every window, and the tops of unfinished houses and the bare tower of an unfinished church were thronged with men. The good folks applauded their favorite regiments with hurrahs and waving of hats and handkerchiefs and loud hand-clappings, and the very air was rife with the excitement of the music and the marching. So the stream went on, one mass of gay uniforms succeeding another, until, suddenly, the head of the column, far away and out of sight, being checked in some manner, there was a halt. Then the people began to come and go again, the bands on Commonwealth avenue to play operatic airs, the aids to gallop backwards and forwards before windows that held ladies known to them; the water carriers busied themselves carrying refreshing drinks to the men of war on the street; officers took advantage of the halt to give a shake of the hand to friends, and everybody generally took an interval of relaxation from the important duty of watching the procession.

THE BUNKER HILL ASSOCIATION.

And so with alternate movements and pauses the long column at length marched out of sight, and left the ground clear for the thirty carriages of the Bunker Hill Association and their invited friends of the Cincinnati, and other distinguished personages, among whom was ex-Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Gen. Kilpatrick. The first carriage took Judge Warren and Admiral Thatcher and two others; the second, W. W. Whidden, the Secretary of Gov. Hawley, Judge Putnam, and Charles Brooks, of Boston; then followed twenty-eight others. During the morning they had kept open house in their quarters of the hotel, receiving their friends, refreshing them with punch and lemonade. Those who so desired drank out of a glass belonging to Dr. W. S. Forbes, of Philadelphia, which had belonged to the Washington family, and to which George Washington himself had put his lips. It was brought over to this country by Col. John Washington in 1657. Most persons, however, took a common tumbler which held more. After them came the various Irish organizations, who were most heartily cheered; for Americans, above all Americans who are well read in history, are well aware of the part which Irish valor took at the opening of hostilities, and more especially at Bunker Hill. They made a fine show and deserved the applause heaped upon them. After them came other associations, and then the wagons and carriages of those gentlemen who wish to make patriotism a profit as well as a pleasure, and who advertised their commerce at the same time that they contributed to the lustre of the show. By this time, however, our public had deserted us and had ran across the Common to State street, where the real throng are to be found. The inhabitants of the *beau quartier* of Boston did not follow them, but remained in their houses.

GAR.

EARLY MORNING SCENES.

PROCESSION OF THE "ANCIENT ANTIQUES AND HORRIBLES"—A BURLESQUE OF EVERYTHING—RECEPTION OF THE NEW-YORK SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 17, 1875.—All the city was awake long before daybreak; indeed, it cannot be said to have gone to sleep at all. By 4 o'clock in the morning vast crowds were hurrying through the streets of Boston and across the two bridges to Charlestown, only to find the thoroughfares of that ancient city already filled with excited multitudes eager to witness the opening scene of the day in the procession of the Ancient Antiques and Horribles. It was announced to move at 5 o'clock, and, strange to say, it was prompt to the minute. As a whole and in its details it was a sight worth staying all night to see. Everything and everybody were burlesqued in the dresses or the actions of those who formed the procession.

First of all came a whimsical mounted Police; an empty, dilapidated wagon, labeled "Henry Ward Beecher;" a parody on a brass band, which was frequently repeated at intervals along the line; a band of Indians; the State chariot drawn by twenty horses, hitched four abreast, said chariot being a small and ancient two-wheeled cart, presenting so whimsical a sight that it drew shouts of laughter along the entire route. After it came the Beecher delegates, a fresh batch from the country; a burlesque ultramarine band; the Woodhull free-love band; the praying band; an individual placarded as "the only genuine survivor of 1775—all others are bogus." An ancient person representing death on a white horse declared he was born in 1775—cremated in 1875. These are only a few of the many noticeable parts of the procession, which was not only the first, but in one sense the most enjoyable feature of the day. Having gone over the prescribed route, greeted everywhere with roars of laughter and applause, the procession, at 8 o'clock, breakfasted, and then came the oration, which was as comical as the procession, and the special celebration of Charlestown came to an end at an hour when, on usual days, half of those who witnessed it are not out of their beds.

While this was happening in Charlestown the turmoil had begun in Boston. The chief event of the early morning was, of course, the arrival of the Seventh New-York Regiment at the Old Colony Depot.

The Seventh was formed in line on the platform, and at 6 o'clock precisely the march to the hotels began. The line of march lay through Neilson, Beach, Kingston, and Summer streets, to Horticultural Hall, where the men stacked arms and dispersed to their quarters at the various hotels. The sidewalks all along the route were crowded with sight-seers, including a large number of country people, all of whom bore willing witness to the excellent discipline and appearance of the "Seventh." Every step of the way was an ovation. At the corner of each thoroughfare a dense crowd had gathered to view the approach of New-York's favorite regiment. The men, notwithstanding their long journey and short rest, were in excellent health and spirits, and made a decided impression on the Bostonians. The field and staff officers, with Companies A and D, were quartered at the Parker House, and the other companies at the Revere House, United States, and other hotels.

THE INCOMING CROWDS.

THE FAVORED REGIMENTS OF MANY CITIES —HEARTY WELCOMES—ELABORATE DECORATIONS ALONG THE STREETS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 17.—But the Seventh did not monopolize the attention of the gazers at all the depots. Trains were constantly arriving at the Lowell Depot. The Eighth Regiment was represented by a large force of men, many of them coming over the Eastern Road. The Eastern Depot resounded with the roll of drums and the plaudits of an admiring throng. From Salem arrived the Mechanics' and Veterans' Associations, with full ranks. Gloucester, Newburyport, and Lynn also sent each a large force. Salisbury was represented by the Veteran Association. Lexington sent her famed minute-men, who, with their ancient and neat dress attracted much attention. The Boston and Maine Depot presented a gay appearance, being decorated with a profusion of bunting arranged in a neat manner. Open cars were used freely upon all the roads, and by their crowded appearance showed how well they were received. At the Providence Depot five trains arrived between 6 and 10 o'clock this morning, averaging 2,000 passengers each, the last consisting of forty cars, and after that hour the arrivals were more numerous. Among visiting organizations entering the city by the Providence Railroad this morning were the First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, Col. R. Benson, 500 men, at 10 o'clock. The Putnam Phalanx and the Continentals, of Hartford, Conn., arrived an hour later than expected. Crowds surrounded the depot, anxious to catch a glimpse of the military visitors. Everything passed off smoothly, the trains generally being on time. But all this was only preliminary to the grand event at 8 o'clock. No one in Boston proper could get out of hearing of a brass band, for everywhere were military hurrying to the various rendezvous. It was a work of time to form so large a body, but very nearly at the appointed hour the review by the Governor took place. By this time all business in Boston was suspended. All the stores were closed, and the whole city was rushing for eligible places from which to view the procession. Off the line of march the city for hours was quiet and deserted as a grave-yard. On the line every inch was vivid with bustling and excited life. Every foot of the whole six miles of the route held all it could hold of humanity, who waited for hours and waited patiently for the coming of the procession. This early gathering of the multitude was due to anxiety to get good places, for the start, owing to the management of Gen. Osborn, was not unreasonably delayed. It was announced for noon. It actually occurred half an hour later. A stroll along the line in advance of the procession afforded a scene never before witnessed in any city in any land. As a matter of course, all this portion of the city was gay with decorations proper to the occasion. There was, however, nothing narrow or even conservative about the display. It took in every nationality, spread an ensign for every country, and, with a grand toleration becoming its dignity and its amplitude, threw back no taunt against the land from which it has derived its present progressive purpose and its grand mission in the future. The Union jack hung out beside the Stars and Stripes, and no man reviled it. It looked the best of them all in this fraternal kinship, and while the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was being celebrated, the antagonism of a hundred years ago appeared to be lost in the fellowship of to-day.

EVERY MANNER OF FLAG FLYING.

Every country that has a flag worth flying had it shown to-day. The memories of a hundred years gave something of immortality to the occasion, and without arrogance or presumption people looked back to and thought well of the colony that had sprung into the attitude of a republic, "proud, limitless, and invincible." Many a flag caught the breeze to-day in acknowledgment of America's triumph. The tricolor of France, the black, white, and red of Germany, the horizontal tricolor of Holland, flags of South America that seemed to have no record among us, and others that came from distant latitudes were all displayed. The amount of bunting shown along the entire route was remarkable. In the first place, it was noticeable in the common flags and banners swung from tree to tree. The streets were spanned by flags, and as much enthusiasm found vent in this direction as in any other part of the commemoration. The part of the route most profusely decorated was Columbus avenue, Chester Park, and the lower portion of Washington street. Every part of the city was, no doubt, decorated, but the chief part pertained to the line of march mentioned. Columbus avenue was undoubtedly the most elaborately ornamented, probably for the reason that it was one of the chief routes of the procession, but other streets in its vicinity were not neglected. Arlington street was profuse in banners. Dartmouth street was draped with tricolors. Boylston street participated in the glories of the occasion, and the new Post Office caught the contagion of the hour, and in its juvenescence renewed the memories of a century ago. Everywhere the decorations were of the most lavish order.

Into this wilderness of decorations, no less elegant than they were elaborate, the procession moved. The point of departure was well selected, for the broad, straight Columbus avenue, with the numerous converging streets, gave admirable opportunities for formation. First came the Mounted Police escort, under Chief Savage, and then the Chief Marshal, Gen. Osborn, with his numerous staff, escorted by the First Corps of Massachusetts Cadets. Gov. Gaston next appeared, mounted, but in citizen's dress, while his staff was in brilliant uniforms. Behind them was the Second Corps of Cadets, and then appeared Gen. Butler, who commanded the First Division of the Militia of the State. The command turned out very strong, especially the two brigades first in line. The Second Brigade was in the lead, commanded by Gen. Pierson, and was composed of the Eighth, Sixth, Fifth Infantry, the Second Battery of Artillery, and a regiment of cavalry. The First Brigade was next, commanded by Gen. Burrill, and embracing the Ninth, Third, First, Second Infantry, Battery B, and the First Cavalry. This brigade was remarked for having the colored regiment, the Second, which in its marching did no discredit to its associate regiments. The Third Brigade, commanded by Gen. Chamberlain was last, and was composed of two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery. The marching of all these regiments was creditable. The uniforms were varied, but all of them in good taste. Every regiment had a band, who, with their gorgeous uniforms, added greatly to the splendor of the pageant. After the Massachusetts troops had passed, expectation was on tip-toe, for then came the visiting soldiers, first of all the Seventh Regiment of New-York. Never did the Seventh appear to better advantage than to-day. From Col. Clark down every man was determined to do his best, and did it. The splendid marching and appearance of the regiment called such continuous plaudits from one end of the route to the other that the boys felt and said they had never had such an ovation before. After the Seventh appeared the First and Second Pennsylvania, the State Fencibles, and the Washington Grays, of Philadelphia. The Keystone State made the greatest display in the number of its men, and it was second to none in their appearance. Next behind the Pennsylvania were the Light Infantry of Washington, D. C. A company of colored men then appeared, and, in order, the First Rhode Island, a splendid regiment. The Meagher Guards, of Providence, and Company B of the Fourth Pennsylvania, and the Middletown Guards of Connecticut. Last of all came the Fifth Maryland, who to-day were again the recipients of that hearty good will which they have so constantly received, and by their marching and soldierly bearing once more merited and gained constant applause. This ended the military part of the procession proper, although the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., marched with the veterans in the fifth division, and the Lancers, with other showy organizations, acted as escort in that and other divisions. The military occupied one hour and thirty-five minutes in passing a given point, and made one of the largest displays of the kind ever seen upon the continent.

THE CIVIC PROCESSION.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, SENATORS, AND GOVERNORS PRESENT—THE MAYORS OF MANY CITIES IN THE LINE—OTHER DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 17.—The strictly military portion of the pageant was properly supplemented by a display bearing on those offices and conditions which are usually supposed to come within the scope of our civic governments. The Mayors of other cities were requested to participate in the festivities and they were not slow to attend. The Mayor of New-York was, of course, an invited and willing guest. He was prominent in the second division which was headed by Col. Henry R. Sibley and his aids. Mayor Wickham was accompanied by Col. E. L. Gaul. Edmond's Band led this portion of the procession, escorted by the Fifth Artillery of the United States Army, under command of Gen. Richard Arnold. The principal representatives of the civil officers invited were the Mayors of New-York, Philadelphia, Galveston, Wilmington, Jacksonville, and Portland. Next came former Mayors of Boston, Roxbury, and Charlestown, and a number of gentlemen connected with the Executive of the State. Following these came the National Lancers, who escorted the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of the State Government, with noted guests. Among the latter were the Vice President of the United States and other gentlemen. These included Mr. Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court; Mr. Justice Hunt, of the Supreme Court; the Spanish Minister, the Japanese Minister, the Chilian Minister, the Haytien Minister, and the Minister of Guatemala, Gen. Sherman and staff, United States Senators from Maine and Massachusetts, the Governor of Maine and staff under escort of the Portland Cadets, the Governor of New-Hampshire and staff, the Governor of Connecticut and staff under escort of the First Company of the Governor's Foot Guards; the Governor of Rhode Island and staff; the Governor of New-Jersey and staff; the Governor of Pennsylvania and staff, under escort of City Troop; the Governor of Michigan and staff, Representatives in Congress from Maine, Representatives to Congress from Massachusetts, Judges of the United States Circuit and District Courts, Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts and Sheriff of Suffolk County, United States civil officials, United States military officers, Lieutenant Governor and Council, heads of departments, Senate and House of Representatives. Col. Charles E. Fuller, Chief of Division, was at the head of the third contingent.

VETERAN MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

The Fourth Division was composed of veteran military organizations, and there appeared the Ancient and Honorable Artillery; Newport (R. I.) Artillery Veteran Association; Newburyport (Mass.) Veteran Artillery Company; Old Guard, New-York; Salem (Mass.) Light Infantry Veteran Association; Veteran National Guard, Seventh Regiment, State of New-York; Putnam Phalanx, Hartford, Conn.; Amoskeag Veterans, Manchester, N. H.; Washington Light Infantry, Charleston, S. C.; First Light Infantry Veteran Association, Providence, R. I., and the following organizations: The Old Columbians, and the Amesbury and Salisbury Veteran Artillery Association. The Fifth Division comprised the Lexington Minute-men; Massachusetts Agricultural College Cadets; Cambridge Cadets, of East Cambridge; Chelmsford Minute-men; Thorndike Horse Guards, of Beverly; Magown Battery, of Medford, Boston; School Battalion, Worcester; Independent Cadets, of Boston; Veterans, Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers; Naumkeag Association; the Franco-Belgian Benevolent Society; Boston Caledonia Club; delegations from towns.

The remaining divisions were composed of civic, temperance, and like organizations, with Knights Templar, Grand Army of the Republic, and last of all, the trades wagons.

THE DECORATIONS.

For a couple of hours before the procession started, there was no travel in the streets, and in no instance was its progress in the slightest degree impeded. On the Charlestown side of the bay the decorations were, if possible, more rich and varied than in Boston proper. The causeway which connects the peninsula with the mainland was one long vista of flying colors of all descriptions and sizes. At the junction of the causeway with the city square was an elegant arch spanning the entire street. Resting on the crown was a life-sized image of an eagle, beneath which was the motto, in flowers, "Heroes of Bunker Hill." Supporting the whole were five standards grouped. The supporting columns at either end bore various appropriate devices. That on the right contained the names of Col. Stark, of Green Mountain fame, Putnam, and Pomeroy, and that on the left the names of Col. Prescott, Knowlton, and other heroes of the famous fight. At the bottom of the two columns were the figures "1775" and "1875," and on the extreme right a crayon sketch of Putnam. On the extreme left was a second crayon sketch of the death of Warren. The entire spring of the arch was draped with festoons of evergreens. The square fronting Charlestown City Hall displayed the flags of all nations. The central figure was that of the Goddess of Liberty surrounded by combinations of all national colors. Capping the image of the Goddess was a repetition of the favorite device already mentioned—five standards grouped above an eagle and shield. Around the fountain in the centre of the square was a circle of variegated bunting, and between the ball and the Waverly Hotel several long lines of French, German, and American banners. Winthrop square to the eastward, and the neighboring streets leading to Monument square, were one mass of richly colored ensigns. Among the buildings decorated with especial taste was the Bunker Hill National Bank, the front of which was literally one mass of accumulated bunting of every possible color and design. On Winthrop street, between the square of the same name and the monument, the residents seemed to have vied with each other in the profuse display of flags, banners, and colors of all descriptions.

Among scores of devices were such ones as "One Country Forever—June 17, 1875," "The Memories of the Fathers are Inspirations for the Sons." Upon the southern slope of the summit of Bunker, in reality Breed's Hill, a huge tent, 500 feet in length by 150 in breadth, had been pitched, every foot of the area of which was packed with closely-crowded seats, each numbered and lettered, corresponding with the tickets of the guests. At the base of the monument, on the east front, was hung a large American flag, bearing the inscription, "Breed's Hill—The redoubt of eight rods square thrown up on the night of June 16, and defended by Col. William Prescott."

ON BREED'S HILL.

AN IMMENSE PROCESSION—THE EXERCISES IN THE GRAND TENT—DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT—THE SPEECHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June, 17.—Far above the gayly decorated roofs on either hand toward the monument, its light gray sides bathed in the warm sunlight, and with no ornament or decoration save two American flags suspended from the east and west windows at the top, the scene from the summit was grand and impressive. To the south lay the dense and compact roofs of Boston, amid which the deep indentation of Washington street and the glittering procession coiling its way through the heart of the city were distinctly visible. On the Charles River, to the south-east, and apparently under the monument, and on the precise position where the Romney, Glasgow, Liffey, and the rest of the English fleet anchored in 1775, to cover by the fire of their guns the debarkation of Howe's troops, lay a heavy three-decker man-of-war, flying the American flag and rigged from stem to stern with gay-colored bunting. Half an hour after the head of the procession emerged into the square from Chestnut street and rounded the monument. For two hours and a half a stream of men continued to pour around the base of the monument until the audience grew tired of counting the numbers of the passing regiments. Among those which apppeared best and maintained their habitual discipline under the weariness and discomforts of their long march were the Fifth Massachusetts, the State Guards, the Maryland and Philadelphia regiments, and last, but not least, the Seventh, of New-York.

At 5:30 the large tent on Breed's Hill was filled by the members of the Bunker Hill Association, invited guests, and the public. Among those occupying seats on the platform were Vice President Wilson, Gen. William T. Sherman, Gov. Gaston, Gov. Hartranft, Gov. Bedle, Hon. George B. Loring, Josiah Quincy, Judge E. R. Hoar, Gen. E. A. Burnside, Mayor Cobb, Mayor Wickham, ex-Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire. After prayer, by Rev. Dr. Rufus Ellis, D. D., Pastor of the First Church of Boston, the Apollo Club, of Boston, sang Storck's "Prayer Before the Battle." Mr. Charles Devens, Jr., the orator of the day, was then introduced. [His address will be found on the second page.]

Mr. Devens' speech was delivered with force and emphasis, and was frequently interrupted by applause. In one instance, where he paid a high compliment to the officers of the Army, and mentioned among others Gen. Sherman, the General was detected joining quite innocently in the burst of applause which greeted his name. At this the cheers were redoubled, and continued until the gallant General, his face glowing with the ingenuous modesty of true greatness, was forced to rise and bow his acknowledgments a second time.

The second hymn, "Here, where the Savage Bands," words by Charles J. Sprague—music, "God Save the Queen," was then sung by the Glee Club. A third hymn, entitled "Loyal Long," music by Kitchen, was sung. Mr. George Washington Warren, President of the association, followed in a short address, at the close of which he introduced Gen. Sherman to the audience.

The General said that he supposed he had been called on to be looked at—he certainly didn't suppose they wanted a speech from him, and he did not propose to make one. The pageant they had just witnessed was the finest he had ever beheld, and, undoubtedly, the grandest and most complete that had ever taken place on this continent.

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, who was next called, said that he had not come 1,500 miles, as the General of the Army had, to witness the great parade which had just been concluded, but he had brought 1,500 Pennsylvanians with him, and hoped to see ten times as many Bostonians in Philadelphia in July, 1876.

Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey, added a few words of congratulation, and Vice President Wilson closed the impromptu speeches in an address which, though brief, was to the point, and called out general applause. He said that he looked upon these centennial gatherings as eminently calculated to foster a friendly spirit between the North and the South. He referred

Continued on Fifth Page.

WASHINGTON.

THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE AND FROM THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT —EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER CURRENT EXPENDITURES—THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—During the early Spring an industrious attempt was made by inflationists and a portion of the press to create the belief that the Treasury was in a condition bordering upon bankruptcy. These efforts were met by a dispatch in the TIMES of May 3 which showed truthfully that the condition of the Treasury had very greatly improved within twelve months, and that there could be no deficiency at the end of the present fiscal year. Insinuations have again been made that the country was approaching insolvency, and this time they seem to emanate from Judge Kelley and his fellow-inflationists. That he has even less reason now to make a prediction that Congress must be called in extra session to provide ways and means, in other words, to authorize a new loan to meet the current expenses of the Government, than he had a year ago, will be made evident by a statement of the facts concerning the revenues and expenditures. The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury placed the aggregate receipts expected for the year ending with the present month at $284,000,000 in round numbers. The receipts will exceed the estimates, and will amount altogether to at least $289,000,000. Of this sum about $109,500,000 will be received from internal revenues and $157,000,000 will be derived from Customs receipts. The remainder will come from miscellaneous sources. The internal revenue receipts will rise about $7,500,000 above the estimates, and the Customs revenues will fall from $4,000,000 to $4,500,000 below the estimates. The aggregate expenditures for the year will not exceed $276,000,000, and they will probably be $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 less. The exact sum cannot be foretold, because it is unknown what amounts will remain unexpended in the hands of disbursing officers. Two hundred and seventy-six millions of dollars is the maximum, and this, taken from the $289,000,000 of receipts, leaves a balance of $13,000,000 in round numbers of excess of receipts over the current expenditures for the year.

THE RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

In the last fiscal year the excess of receipts over expenditures was only $2,344,000. Eleven millions will, therefore, represent the gain which the Treasury has made in the twelve months nearly past. The Treasury has, however, to provide for the sinking fund bonds, and the surplus of receipts for the year will lack from $16,000,000 to $17,000,000 of the amount necessary to redeem those bonds. As Secretary Bristow does not interpret the law in any way to permit him to neglect the sinking fund, he must add to the surplus receipts to purchase the sinking fund bonds whatever amount is required, and the Treasury balance will have to be reduced to that extent. No deficit will be caused, however, by this transaction, as the assets and liabilities of the Government will be equally reduced, and $13,000,000 will have been saved during the year. When the statement of the 3d of May, above alluded to, was made, the Treasury balance was $73,000,000 in round numbers, and it would seem from the figures here given that, after buying in the sinking fund bonds, that balance cannot be reduced at the end of the year below $50,000,000 to $55,000,000, and this view takes into account the interest on the public debt among the expenditures.

ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The estimates for the next fiscal year anticipate $293,000,000 of receipts. One hundred and seventy million dollars were estimated from Customs duties, and $106,000,000 from internal revenues. It is now agreed that the latter estimate is too small by at least $6,000,000, and by many of the officers it is believed there will be collected from this source $120,000,000. It is believed in the Treasury that the Customs receipts will overrun the estimates, and it is hoped the excess of receipts over expenditures may next year be sufficient to take care of the sinking fund without drawing upon the balance in the Treasury. This is just the point where Judge Kelley and the Treasury authorities are in a conflict which cannot be settled by figures, but which future events will alone determine. Judge Kelley thinks the country is drifting into financial ruin, and that the only panacea is more rag money. Secretary Bristow does not believe the business of the country would be entirely destroyed by a return to a gold currency. On the contrary, he thinks such a currency the true basis of prosperity. As for the suggestion that Congress may need to be called to provide for current expenses before the regular session, it is utterly absurd. This is demonstrated not only by the aggregate receipts having increased during the year, but by the fact that most of the falling off in Customs receipts was previous to last March. The Treasury officers never estimated that the Tax and Tariff bill of last session would add anything to the receipts during the present fiscal year, though the department urged upon Congress legislation, which was not enacted, from which it did anticipate immediate assistance.

JAPAN AND THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

The Japanese Minister to-day notified the State Department of the appointment by the Emperor of Japan of a commission to represent that country at the Centennial Exposition. The commission will consist of six persons of high official rank in the Interior Department and Bureau of industry. Jusanmi, Councilor of State and Minister of the Interior, is President of the commission. He will remain in Japan until next year to superintend details. Most of the Commissioners will arrive very soon at Philadelphia, where they will remain until the close of the Exposition. The Lieutenant General and Vice Minister of the Army Department will accompany the Commissioners.

THE TEXAS BORDER WAR.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 17.—A special dispatch from San Antonio to the *News* says: "Five of the robbers of Leon's Springs last Sunday proceeded to Comfort, took two horses, and passed through Kerrville about noon Monday, taking two more horses. Capt. Schreiner, of Kerrville, assembled a few men of his former minute company and gave chase. He came up with the robbers about forty miles above Kerrville, and demanded a surrender. The robbers replied by firing at the minute-men, and then took to the brush on foot, leaving their horses. Schreiner's men also fired, wounding one robber and killing a horse. They captured ten horses. The wounded robber is said to be mortally hurt. The minute-men express confidence in being able to capture the balance of the robbers."

THREE MEN DROWNED.

WEIR'S BRIDGE, N. H., June 17.—Frank L. Dow, Charles L. Sanborn, and Ed. M. Richardson were drowned in Lake Winnipiseogee yesterday by the capsizing of their boat.

JEROME PARK.

SIXTH DAY OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

FIVE WELL-CONTESTED RACES—THE FAVORITES LOSE FOUR TIMES—SURVIVOR TAKES THE MILE AND A QUARTER SWEEPSTAKES—THE RACE OF ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS WON BY MADGE—THE WOODBURN STAKES CAPTURED BY M'GRATH'S AARON PENNINGTON—SCRATCH CARRIES OFF THE MILE AND A HALF RACE, AND GALWAY WINS THE FREE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

The sixth day's racing at Jerome Park passed off satisfactorily to all except the losers, and every one left the course apparently satisfied with the day's entertainment. The weather was very warm early in the afternoon, but shortly after the racing began friendly clouds obscured the sun and tempered the heat, to the delight of the great throng of spectators who had assembled to witness the sport. The programme called for five races; the first, a dash of a mile and a quarter, was captured by Survivor; the second, a dash of a mile and three-quarters, was easily taken by Madge. The third race was the Woodburn Stakes for four-year olds, two miles and a half, and this was won by Aaron Pennington, thus placing another victory for the lucky McGrath. The fourth race, a mile and a half, was won by Scratch, and the Free Handicap, a mile and three-quarters, was carried off by Galway. In four of the five events the favorites were beaten.

THE FREE HANDICAP MILE AND A QUARTER RACE.

The first event was a free handicap sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, which had the following nine entries: A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, D. J. Bannatyne's b. h. Audubon, Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, J. G. Beresford's ch. h. Free Lance, L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk, and Thomas Puryear & Co's. br. c. Leader. The apportionments of weights were such as to insure a close contest, and consequently the speculation on the result was very lively. The knowing ones backed Willie Burke very strongly, but all the others carried heavy money. The speculations were at the following rates:

Willie Burke	$600	$680	$700
Survivor	500	460	650
Cariboo	140	115	115
Leader	150	150	175
Audubon	115	105	65
Risk	145	70	55
Nettie Norton	85	65	70
Century	70	85	55
Free Lance	50	45	40
Total	$1,865	$1,775	$1,925

When they were summoned to the track, Risk failed to face the starter, but the others readily responded, and, the distance being a mile and a quarter, they were sent down to the quarter pole. They were sent off in close order at the first trial. Audubon was quickest on his legs, and got under way in the lead, followed by Cariboo, with the others in a bunch close up. At the furlong pole Audubon was showing the way a length in advance of Cariboo, with Survivor at the latter's quarter. The race was a beautiful one as they came past the stand, with Audubon three-quarters of a length in front of Cariboo, who was half a length in advance of Survivor. Free Lance was fourth and the others close up. As they ran round the turn Cariboo moved up to the saddle girth of Audubon, and Survivor was in dangerous proximity. When they passed the quarter-pole Audubon and Cariboo were yoked a length and a half in advance of Survivor and Free Lance, who were also head and head, Willie Burke following in the fifth place, Leader sixth, Century seventh, and Nettie Norton in the rear. As they were going out of sight round the hill Cariboo was observed to pass Audubon and lead three-quarters of a length. When they reappeared Cariboo was a length in front of Survivor, who had his head in advance of Willie Burke, while Audubon was in the fourth place and evidently beaten. The others were as good as out of the contest. The race was left to the three leaders. Turning into the homestretch Cariboo was slightly leading, but at the furlong pole Survivor and Willie Burke were up with him. From this point, however, it was evident that Survivor had the race, for the others were driving. As they approached the stand Survivor shot out and won the race by a length, Willie Burke second, two lengths in front of Cariboo. The time was 2:13¼.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Free Handicap Sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $125 out of the stakes; entries to be made at the course by 7 P. M. on Tuesday, June 15; weights to be announced by 12 M., and declarations to be made by 4 P. M. on the following day; one mile and a quarter; value to winner, $660.

A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 114 pounds. Johnson........ 1
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, 3 years, by Raymond, out of Katinka, 90 pounds. W. Clarke.... 2
Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, 102 pounds. Evans...... 3
D. J. Bannatyne's b. h. Audubon, 5 years, by Australian, out of Heiress, 103 pounds. Bowman...... 0
John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Long Nine, 104 pounds, (2 pounds over.) Wise........ 0
J. G. Beresford's ch. h. Free Lance, 5 years, by Kentucky, out of Parachute, 100 pounds. Scott..... 0
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years, by Censor, out of Intrigue, 97 pounds. W. Henry........ 0
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s br. c. Leader, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Jessie Dixon, 87 pounds. Sayers........ 0
P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Syren........ dr.
Time—2:13¼.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS RACE.

The second race on the card was a dash of a mile and three-quarters, and the entries were Lawrence and G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Vinaigrette, and D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Madge. To the disappointment of the spectators Shylock did not appear, and all interest was lost in the race, as it was considered a walk over for Madge. The latter sold for $300 in the pools, and Vinaigrette brought $70—very good betting. The race needs no further description than to say that Vinaigrette was allowed to lead for the first three-quarters of a mile, when Madge took the lead and "walked in" a length ahead in 3:16¾.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $600; mares allowed 5 pounds, (instead of the usual 3 pounds for sex;) one mile and three-quarters.

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 4 years, by Australian, out of Alabama, 103 pounds. W. Clarke........ 1
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Vinaigrette, 3 years, by Vandal, out of Eliza Davis, 85 pounds. J. Richardson........ 2
Lawrence & Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Edith........ dr.
Time—3:16¾.

THE WOODBURN STAKES.

The third and important event of the day was the Woodburn Stakes for four-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; two miles and a half. There were fourteen nominations, and the four starters were Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead and ch. c. Rutherford, H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, and M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform. The latter colt was known to be in good condition, and the knowing ones backed him heavily, but McGrath had a surprise in store for them, and with his usual luck carried off the prize in splendid style with Pennington, who sold lowest in the pools, as will be seen from the following quotations:

Reform	$750	$800
Grinstead Rutherford }	510	500
A. Pennington	355	400
Total	$1,615	$1,700

They were started from the two-year-old course, and when the flag fell Reform shot away in the lead to make a pace. Grinstead and Rutherford were together and Aaron Pennington in the rear. When they turned into the regular course at the three-quarter pole Reform showed two lengths in advance of Puryear's pair, who were together, and Pennington laying in the rear. It was evident that Swim was to make a waiting race with Pennington, for he made no effort to get a place, and when they passed the stand, Reform was showing three lengths before Grinstead and Rutherford and three lengths in the rear was Pennington. As they went round the turn Grinstead left his stable companion and began to close on Reform, getting at the latter's tail at the quarter pole; two lengths behind Grinstead was Rutherford, who was the same distance before Pennington. As they ran under the hill Grinstead challenged Reform, and Barbee immediately urged in to the front half a length before Reform, who was five lengths ahead of Rutherford, while the latter was two lengths in advance of Pennington, still waiting. As they ran out of sight Grinstead was showing two lengths before Reform, but when they reappeared Grinstead was only a length in the van, Reform holding the second place, a length ahead of Rutherford, who was leading Pennington four lengths. These positions remained unchanged round the lower turn into the homestretch, when Reform came again and headed Grinstead. When they passed the stand Reform was a neck ahead of Grinstead, and five lengths away came Rutherford, leading Pennington half a length. As they ran round the turn again for the last mile Reform got a length away from Grinstead, and, in the meantime, Rutherford and Pennington closed up rapidly. The race was now getting exciting, for at the quarter pole Reform was but a length in advance of Grinstead, and at the latter's tail Pennington and Rutherford were yoked. As they ran under the hill Reform got another length away from Grinstead, and Pennington, beginning to make his run, left Rutherford, to move up closer to the leaders. The three were nose and tail as they passed out of sight, but on their reappearance Grinstead was lapping the quarter of Reform, and at the latter's tail Pennington was running free three lengths in advance of Rutherford. Before reaching the three-quarter pole Grinstead fell back and Pennington passed him to struggle with Reform. No sooner had they turned into the homestretch than Swim let Pennington have his head, and with a great burst of speed came past Reform, and, once in the lead, the race was over. He won the stake in 4:36¼, three lengths before Reform, who was a length in advance of Grinstead, while Rutherford was beaten off.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Woodburn Stakes, for four-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; closed July 15, 1874, with fourteen nominations; two and a half miles; value to winner, $1,600.

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler. Swim........ 1
M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, by Leamington, out of Stolen Kisses. Noah Heywood........ 2
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric. Barbee........ 3
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Rutherford, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite. Donahue........ 4
Time—4:36¼.

THE MILE-AND-A-HALF RACE.

The fourth event of the day was a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages, with allowances to maidens. There were the following five entries: James Donahue's b. c. Scratch Lawrence and Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Jo Cerns, J. A. Grinstead's gr. c. D'Artagnan, and P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk. It was a most surprising feature of the race to see the heavy betters making Bullet the favorite over every one of the above-named horses, for experience should have taught them that a horse, however speedy over a steeplechase course, is no match for others who have not been racked with such severe work. They suffered for their folly, however, and Scratch, who sold as third choice, won a good race, proving himself a speedy colt. The McDaniel party backed Jo Cerns, as they did Willie Burke in the first race, but the result was disastrous to them. The betting was as follows:

Bullet	$500	$700
Jo Cerns	435	600
Scratch	305	420
D'Artagnan	175	210
Risk	140	160
Total	$1555	$2,090

They were started on the two-year-old course, and when the flag fell Risk was in the lead, with Scratch second, the remainder together. Thus they ran into the homestretch, when D'Artagnan passed Scratch and assumed the second place. When they passed the stand Risk and Scratch were head and head, a length in front of D'Artagnan, Bullet and Jo Cerns being together in the rear. As they went round the turn Scratch parted company with Risk, and led the latter a length at the quarter-pole. D'Artagnan was at Risk's quarter, Jo Cerns being fourth, and Bullet in the rear. As they ran under the hill Risk gave it up ingloriously and fell to the rear, D'Artagnan now being in the second place, Jo Cerns third, and Bullet fourth. As they were going out of sight D'Artagnan headed Scratch, but when they reappeared Scratch was a length in front of D'Artagnan and Jo Cerns, who were together, leading Bullet a length and a half. Scratch maintained his lead up the stretch, and Jo Cerns made vain efforts to catch him. At the furlong pole Scratch led a length and a half, and finally won in 2:42¼, a length before Jo Cerns, who was three lengths ahead of D'Artagnan, Bullet fourth, and Risk nowhere.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $600; maidens allowed, if three years old, 3 pounds; if four years, 7 pounds; if five years or upward, 12 pounds; one mile and a half.

Joseph Donahue's b. c Scratch, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, 108 pounds. Evans........ 1
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Jo Cerns, 3 years, by Australian, out of Bettie Ward, 87 pounds. Clark........ 2
J. A. Grinstead's gr. c. D'Artagnan, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Zingara, 87 pounds. Sayers........ 3
Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, 6 years, by Bulletin, dam by Wagner, 103 pounds. Donahue........ 4
P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, 90 pounds. McCarty........ 5
Time—2:42¼.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS HANDICAP.

The sport of the day concluded with a free handicap sweepstakes of a mile and three-quarters, with five nominations and the following starters: Shylock, Scratch, Donnybrook, and Galway. This race, like the preceding one, was severe for the backers of the favorite. Old Shylock was the most fancied, and, notwithstanding that Scratch ran a severe race but a short time before, there were many foolish enough to think that he could beat fresh horses known to be speedy. The pools averaged as follows:

Shylock	$900	$700
Galway	400	400
Scratch	405	465
Donnybrook	310	180
Total	$2,015	$1,745

They were started from the inside track on pretty even terms, but at the hill Donnybrook was a length in front of Shylock, with Scratch third, Galway fourth. Going out of sight, Donnybrook was two lengths before Shylock, who was a length ahead of Scratch. In sight Donnybrook was still leading, but by a length only, while Galway had left the company of Scratch and had got to the head of Shylock, Scratch being two lengths behind. At the three-quarter pole Galway was in the second place, but, coming up the homestretch, passed Donnybrook and assumed a lead of two lengths, Donnybrook second, two lengths before Shylock and Scratch. On the turn Scratch left Shylock, and, passing Donnybrook, was soon in the second place, although Evans was pulling at him with all his power. When they passed the quarter-pole Galway led a length, while Donnybrook had collared Scratch. Under the hill Galway got two lengths away, and thus they ran round the hill. When they reappeared Galway was still two lengths in the van, while Shylock was in the second place. Scratch having worn himself out, was beaten and fell behind. Although Shylock ran gamely he could not catch Galway, who beat him home a length in 3:17. Shylock was two lengths ahead of Donnybrook, Scratch beaten off.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Free Handicap Sweepstakes of $35 each, if not declared out; with $700 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. Entries to be made at the course by 7 P. M. on Tuesday, June 15; weights to be announced by 12 M., and declarations to be made by 4 P. M. on the following day; one mile and three-quarters; value to winner, $675.

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Galway, 5 years, by Concord, out of Maudina, 105 pounds. Swim........ 1
Lawrence & Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, 118 pounds. Donahue........ 2
John Coffee's g. h. Donnybrook, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, 105 pounds. Wise. 3
Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, 105 pounds.... Evans. 4
A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington........ dr.
Time—3:17.

MILITARY PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

The several regiments in the Third Brigade were well represented at Creedmoor yesterday. The First Battalion Infantry turned out one company—A—comprising twenty-four men, under command of Lieut. W. Marshall, and accompanied by Major Mix and ex-Col. Webster, Eighth Regiment; Companies B and E, sixty-five men, commanded by Capt. W. Ross, and accompanied by Col. Scott and Major Davenport; Ninth Regiment, Companies I and K, fifty men, under command of Capt. G. A. Hussey, accompanied by Col. J. R. Hitchcock, and Fifty-fifth Regiment, Companies C and E, forty-one men, commanded by Capt. A. Marrer, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Schilling. Companies A, B, and C, of the Third Regiment Cavalry, forming a total of 102 officers and men, under command of Capt. A. Fisher, were also present, accompanied by Col. J. H. Budke. Following are the best scores:

FIRST BATTALION.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Sergt. Toellner	3 4 0 3 2	12	4 3 4 2 3	16	28
S. M. Engel	3 0 3 3 0	9	0 4 0 3 0	7	16
Major Mix	3 4 0 2 0	9	0 0 5 0 0	5	14

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Milton Swayze	5 4 4 4 3	20	4 2 4 2 5	17	37
John C. Wheeler	4 5 5 4 4	22	2 2 3 2 3	12	34
George Buchanan	4 4 3 3 4	18	4 4 0 2 3	13	31
Edward Voss	5 3 3 4 4	19	2 0 4 2 2	10	29
Capt. W. Ross	4 4 2 3 4	17	2 2 3 3 2	12	27
John A. Dunn	3 2 0 4 0	9	0 0 4 0 3	7	16
Frederick Keller	4 4 0 3 3	13	0 0 0 2 0	2	15

NINTH REGIMENT.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Corp. Strauss	3 3 3 4 4	17	4 5 5 2 3	16	33
W. A. Bickelhaupt	3 4 3 3 2	15	4 3 3 2 2	14	29
Private Crilley	4 3 2 3 3	15	2 0 2 4 4	12	27
Private Travers	2 2 5 3 3	15	5 0 4 0 0	9	24
Sergt. Housman	4 3 2 3 2	14	3 5 0 0 0	8	22
Private Marcotte	5 0 4 2 5	16	3 0 4 0 0	7	22
M. Bilsom	4 2 3 3 4	16	0 0 0 0 2	2	18
Corp. Bohlken	4 3 5 2 3	17	0 0 0 0 0	0	17
J. A. Milligan	4 3 2 2 3	14	2 0 0 0 0	2	16
H. E. Hildebrand	3 3 3 3 4	16	0 0 0 0 0	0	16
W. Wolfe	3 2 0 0 3	8	2 2 0 0 3	7	15
W. C. Woods	2 2 4 3 0	11	0 0 0 3 0	3	14

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Capt. Klatthaar	3 2 4 2 4	15	4 2 0 2 0	8	23
Sergt. Turhowsky	3 0 2 4 4	13	2 0 2 0 3	7	20
Capt. Marrer	2 0 2 3 4	11	0 0 0 4 0	4	15
Corp. Sultan	0 3 0 4 0	7	3 5 0 0 0	8	15
Corp. Heblich	2 2 4 3 3	14	0 0 0 0 0	0	14

Two companies from each of these regiments and two troops of the Third Cavalry will practice on the range to-day.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY.

CLOSE OF THE REGATTA—YATES BEATS ROACH IN THE SINGLE SCULL RACE BY A HALF-SECOND—THE PAIR OAR WON BY THE NASSAU CLUB—THE ARGONAUTAS WIN THE FOUR OAR RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The racing to-day proved quite as interesting as on the first day of the regatta, and the attendance was much larger and the people more enthusiastic. A high south-westerly wind, which made the water quite lumpy, rather interfered with the sport, and the first race was postponed to 5 o'clock, in consequence. At that time, however, Yates and Roach, the winners of the two trial heats yesterday, were called for the final heat of the single, which was rowed over the same course, one mile and a half straight away. A fairer start than they obtained could not be desired, and as they got away they remained for a half mile, neither seeming to gain an inch. At this point, however, they met a strong quartering breeze which told on the lesser power of the wonderful little sculler Roach, whose weight to-day was only 115 pounds. Yates being a much larger man threw his whole weight into his work and gradually drew to the front, gaining just sufficient lead to show clear water between the two boats. Double lines of carriages and equestrians followed along the banks of the river shouting and waving handkerchiefs. At the end of the mile Roach once more found smooth water, and this seemed to give him new life, as he picked his leader up hand over hand, until the two boats were once more bow and bow. Yates now put out his reserve power, and, panting like a chased deer, crossed the score in 12:02¼, leading Roach by a half second only. The pair-oared race followed and was easily won by Brown and Walker of the Nassau Club, the Argonauta stroke, Walter Marr slipping his seat almost at the start and William son, the stroke of the Waverly boat, breaking his slide at the half-mile, from whence the Nassau pair pulled leisurely to the end, finishing in 11:05¼. The Argonautas repaired damages and came in in 11:45¼, the Waverlys withdrawing after their accident.

The final heat of the four-oared shells was considered a foregone conclusion, as every Philadelphia enthusiast admitted that the Quaker City crew stood no chance to win against the famous Argonautas four; but they gave the latter a good race nevertheless, the Argonautas winning by five seconds only, in 9:32¾.

This ended one of the best-conducted regattas which has ever taken place here, and on no occasion have so many races been so closely contested. Mr. J. Henry Ferguson, of L'Hirondelle Boat Club, of Baltimore, who served as umpire, deserves to be highly complimented for the manner in which he discharged his duties; and much is due Commodore Ferguson, of the Schuylkill Navy, and all the members of that body for the success of the grand aquatic entertainment just concluded.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 17, 1875.

THE JAPANESE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Yoshida Kiyonari, Japanese Minister at Washington, informs the State Department of the appointment by Japan of the following commission for the International Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia, in 1876: Jusammi Okubo Toshimichi, Councilor of State and Minister of the Interior, President; Jushie Saigo Yorimichi, Lieutenant General and Vice Minister of the Army Department, Vice President; Mr. Tonaka Yoshio, of the Bureau of Industry, Interior Department; Mr. Sekizawa Aki Kiys, Interior Department; Mr. Yamataka, Interior Department; Mr. Shioda, Interior Department. President Okubo will remain in Japan and supervise all the affairs of the exhibition, and Mr. Sekizawa will soon arrive in Philadelphia.

THE TREASURY.

The Treasury balances at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $4,167,134; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,835,000; coin, $77,934,493, including $20,510,600 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $377,064,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $289,368, and the Customs receipts, $487,512. The following Customs receipts for the week ending June 12 are reported: New-York, $1,384,729; Boston, $254,389; Philadelphia, $160,568; Baltimore, $108,074; New-Orleans, (week ending June 5,) $25,000.

PERSONAL.

A letter was received at the Treasury to-day from Treasurer New announcing that he will be in this city about the 25th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Charles H. Haskell, of Maine, Commissioner from that State to the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia. He has also signed the commissions of the following Postmasters: Robert Worrell, at Fayetteville, N. C.; David Day, at Ramsey, Minn.; Benjamin W. Davis, at Richmond, Ind.; Thomas Taylor, at East Saginaw, Mich.; Orville Brown, at Mankato, Minn.; W. D. Hitchcock, at Alpina, Mich.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Pennock, commanding the Asiatic Station, under date of Hong Kong, May 15, reports the movements of vessels on that station as follows: The flag-ship Hartford was at Hong Kong. The Kearsarge left Manila on the 29th of March and arrived at Hong Kong on the 3d of April; on the 6th of April she sailed for Canton, where she remained until the 21st, and then returned to Hong Kong. During her visit to Canton, the Viceroy made an official visit to her and expressed himself highly pleased with his reception; on the 1st of May she sailed from Hong Kong to Nagasaki. The Monocacy was at Yokohama. The Yantic was at Hong Kong until May 11, when she sailed on a cruise to the northward. The Palos left Tientsin March 29 for Chefoo and Shanghai, at which latter place she arrived on the 9th of April, where she remained for repairs. The Ashuelot was at Nagasaki. The Saco left Batavia on the 22d of March, arriving at Singapore on the 26th, and left there on the 8th of April for the coast of Borneo and Manila, arriving at Hong Kong on the 3d of May. On the 13th she sailed to cruise on the coast of China to Turnabout Point, and from thence to Nagasaki, Kobi, and Yokohama.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

By direction of the President the name of Gen. A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, has been substituted for that of Col. James R. O'Beirne, and the name of W. H. Ashley, of Nebraska, added to the Sioux Commission.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Controller of the Currency to-day authorized the Fourth National Bank of Boston, with a capital of $200,000, to commence business.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON DISTRICT BONDS.

The Commissioners for the District of Columbia have ordered payment in New-York and Washington on Monday next of the July interest on the District bonds without rebate. The interest will be paid at the First National Bank of New-York and in this city. The sum required for this purpose is $154,500 in gold and $76,000 in currency. The money to be paid in New-York was forwarded to-night. The Treasury of the District being in good condition, all debts against it are promptly liquidated.

CROPS IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of June 10, upon a careful review of reports of the crop prospects from all parts of the State of California, says: "As a general fact the prospect has greatly improved. The northern coast and bay counties, with the exception of a few isolated spots, will have a full average yield, both of wheat and barley. In exceptional cases it will be about two-thirds. The only places where the wheat crop will be a total or partial failure are situated in the great interior system of valleys, which, under different names, extends through the State from Colusa on the north to Visalia on the south. This vast wheat region comprehends Colusa, Yolo, part of Solano, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, and part of Tulare Counties. This part of the State always suffers more when a drought occurs than any other, because the moisture from the clouds and ocean is partially intercepted and condensed upon the western slope of the coast range, which forms, in general terms, the western boundary of the counties named. But it is very far from true that there will be a general failure of crops in this region. In most of the counties named there will be from a half to two-thirds crop, and in exceptional cases a full one. There will be nearly a failure only in a narrow district along the upper San Joaquin, upon the west side, and even here we found more instances where there will be from one-third to half a crop. On the east side of the river the country looks better and better until the foothills are reached, and here the crops will be fair, although somewhat below the usual average. On the whole, we think, from information at hand, that the average for the State will not fall short of two-thirds the usual yield. But in Colusa and Tulare, the two termini of the great wheat region, there are many fields that seem to have escaped the drought altogether. In the lower counties of Kern, San Benito, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and San Diego, the prospect has greatly improved within the last three weeks, and, although the crops may be lighter than usual, there will be no such thing as failure. The grape crop, except in one or two of the southern counties, will be a full one, and in no part of the State will there be less than two-thirds of the usual yield. There will be plenty of apples, but all the earlier fruits have suffered severely from frost, and will be scarce and dear. The same remark will hold true of the hay and potato crop. Although this is a remarkably dry year, our farmers have no good reason for discouragement. We shall have enough of everything for home consumption, and a respectable surplus for exportation."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, the final argument upon demurrers entered in cases embracing claims for damage caused by the "breaking up of voyage and loss of prospective catch" was resumed; also, upon demurrers entered in cases claiming remote or indirect damages. The arguments upon the first question were based on case No. 333, J. H. Bartlett, Jr., vs. The United States. R. M. Corwine (counsel in case No. 438) appeared for the claimants, together with H. H. Wells, W. W. Craps, and Hon. John A. J. Creswell, for the Government, in support of the demurrers. At the close of the argument counsel for the Government asked that the following cases be dismissed, excepting those in which counsel may obtain leave to withdraw the papers for the breaking up of the voyage and the loss of a prospective catch:

No. 333, J. H. Bartlett vs. The United States; No. 324, John P. Fisher vs. The United States; No. 438, Ann E. Gannett, Administratrix; No. 665, Henry A. Coffin, Trustee, &c.; No. 666, Henry A. Coffin, Trustee, &c.; No. 667, Henry A. Coffin vs. The United States; No. 787, Samuel A. Osborn, Jr., et al. vs. The United States; No. 788, Samuel Osborn, Jr., et al. vs. The United States; No. 789, Samuel Osborn, Jr., et al. vs. The United States; No. 790, Samuel Osborn, Jr., et al. vs. The United States; No. 791, Ann E. Gannett, Administratrix, vs. The United States; No. 792, Ann E. Gannett, Administratrix, vs. The United States; No. 957, William C. and Hannah Paine vs. The United States; No. 1,206, Ann E. Gannett, Executrix, vs. The United States; No. 1,222, Ann E. Gannett, Administratrix, vs. The United States; No. 1,223, E. G. Crosby, Executrix, vs. The United States; No. 1,224, G. N. Collins et al. vs. The United States; No. 1,250, W. C. Paine and H. C. Paine vs. The United States; No. 1,257, Edward C. Jones et. al. vs. The United States; No. 1,258, Edward C. Jones et. al. vs. The United States; No. 1,259, Edward C. Jones et al. vs. The United States; No. 1,263, Jonathan Brown, Jr., et al. vs. The United States; No. 1,265, Edward C. Jones et al. vs. The United States; No. 1,266, Edward C. Jones et al. vs. The United States; No. 1,267, Jereh Swift et al. vs. United States; No. 1,268, Edward C. Jones et al. vs. United States; No. 1,294, Louis Snow, Jr., et al., Executors, vs. United States; No. 1,295, Thomas Morrison vs. United States; No. 1,304, Isaiah F. Ferry et al. vs. United States; No. 1,320, F. Warren vs. United States; No. 1,327, J. S. Weeks vs. United States; No. 1,328, H. J. Cleveland vs. United States; No. 1,329, H. Coffin (widow) vs. United States.

Remote and Indirect Damages—No. 143, James Dale Johnson vs. United States; No. 235, James Dale Johnson vs. United States; No. 359, J. L. Smith & Co. et al. vs. United States; No. 942, J. H. Bartlett et al. vs. United States; No. 1,106, Ann G. Butler, Administratrix, vs. United States; No. 1,221, James B. Huxford vs. United States; No. 1,245, Mary N. Pierce vs. United States; No. 1,255, Charles A. Williams vs. United States; No. 1,269, Edward C. Jones et al. vs. United States; No. 1,292, N. M. Jernegan vs. United States; No. 1,303, John Saunders et al. vs. United States; No. 1,305, Edward Osborn vs. United States; No. 1,307, M. Howland, Agent, vs. United States; No. 1,308, John B. Hussey, Administrator, vs. United States; No. 1,321, A. E. Gannett et al. vs. United States; No. 1,342, Insurance Company of North America vs. United States.

THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The ceremony of investing Bishop Wood, of this city, with the pallium of Archbishop, took place to-day with imposing ceremony and superb music in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, which was beautifully decorated with flowers. The assemblage of the dignitaries of the Catholic churches of this country was large, including Archbishops, Bishops, and many priests. The audience was immense, filling every available spot in the edifice. In taking the oath of fidelity, the new Archbishop, attired in the full vestments of that office, except the mitre and gloves, knelt before Bishop Domenec, the celebrant of the mass, upon whose knees rested the Book of Evangelists, and extending both of his hands on the latter took the oath, which is the same as that taken by a Bishop at his consecration. Bishop Wood promised solemnly to be obedient to the Holy See in all spiritual matters; to assist the present Pope and his successors in propagating the faith; to attend all councils to which he may be called, and to receive the commands of the Pope with humility, and to execute them with diligence. The oath contained no allusion to the temporal power, and included no political allegiance. After the sermon the following documents were read: Necessity for the new Province, dated Rome, Feb. 12, 1875; Authority of the Ablegate, and the document from the Pope creating Bishop Wood Archbishop.

RACING AT JACKSON, MICH.

JACKSON, Mich., June 17.—The third day's races were an immense success. The track was in splendid condition.

FIRST RACE.—For horses that never beat 2:50; mile heats, three in five; purse $1,500. There were nine entries, and all started. In the pools Mazomanie was the favorite by long odds. In the first heat Clifton threw the driver and smashed the sulky, occasioning some delay. The race was won by Mazomanie in three straight heats, Transfer second and Chester Thomas third. Time—2:29, 2:31¾, 2:30¾.

The next race was for horses that had never beaten 2:27; mile heats, three in five; purse, $1,500; eleven entries and nine starters. Mollie Morris took the first heat and Motsey the second, third, and fourth heats and the race, Mollie Morris second, and Lady Star third. Time—2:27¾, 2:27¼, 2:27½, 2:27½.

MURDER BY A DIVORCED HUSBAND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 17.—Mrs. Monroe recently obtained a divorce from her husband, Jerry Monroe, and was receiving attentions from another man. This excited Monroe to frenzy, and to-day he beat the woman's brains out with a monkey-wrench.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION IN CANADA.

On this subject, the Montreal *Gazette* of June 16 says: "After some years of discussion, and of earnest effort on the part of the friends of union of the Presbyterian bodies in Canada, and equally earnest opposition on the part of the small minority opposed to it, the end has been reached, and yesterday, in the Victoria Hall, the articles of union were signed by the several moderators of the four bodies. There must have been nearly 2,000 people in the great hall, and when the declaration was formally made that the union was accomplished, and that henceforth the four bodies should be known as one, under the name of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the hearty plaudits which greeted the announcement showed how warm is the interest in this great and important movement. Thus united, the Presbyterian Church becomes the largest of the Protestant bodies of the Dominion. No one can overestimate the value of such a union in view of the work which the Protestant churches in Canada have to perform. With the Presbyterian Church now happily united, with the various Methodist bodies discussing a union, which we earnestly pray may soon be accomplished, and with the Church of England, with the internal dissensions which have been too much manifesting themselves of late, healed, as, in God's mercy, we trust that they may be healed, there will be hope for the progress of Protestant doctrine all through this Dominion, and for the success of Home Mission work, to which we should look in vain with the divisions which have marked the past."

FRUIT IN NIAGARA COUNTY.

The Lockport *Journal* of the 16th inst. says: "There is every indication of a fine crop of peaches, and some of our prominent fruit-growers, after traveling through the county, are of the opinion that the crop will be equal to any former year. Many trees were killed by the continued cold, dry weather and the bleak winds. The number of trees killed, however, formed but a small fraction of the whole number, and the trees that come into bearing this year for the first time are quite equal to the whole number destroyed by the cold. The prospects of the pear are also excellent. There are hopes also of a fair, but not an extra, crop of apples. On the whole, we have reason to expect an average crop of fruit. The wheat crop will be unusually light, not only in Niagara County, but throughout the whole growing region of Western New-York. The grass looks very well, but not extra. Spring crops are looking finely, and only need the continuance of alternate rain and sunshine, with which we have been favored thus far, to insure a good yield of oats, corn, barley, &c. The potato bug continues his aggressions, and also continues to multiply to an extent that sets at defiance the laws of increase observed by other creeping insects. Happily, he has his enemies. There are several little bugs who seem to be especially commissioned to make an exterminating raid on the Colorado beetle, and to give no quarters."

CENTENNIAL ORATORY.

ORATION OF GEN. DEVENS.

NEW-ENGLAND AND THE STAMP ACT—APPEARANCE OF THE CONTENDING FORCES—THE BATTLE AND THE YEARS WHICH FOLLOWED.

Gen. Charles Devens, Jr., began his oration with a broad and generous welcome to the great throng before him, to the sons of New-England, among whom he recognized "with peculiar pleasure and satisfaction those allied by family ties to the great leaders of the day, to Prescott, Putnam, or Warren, to Stark, Knowlton or Pomroy, and equally those in whose veins flows the kindred blood of any of the brave men who stood together in the battle line," to the citizens of other States who had come in generous appreciation of the great step taken there, to the Vice President and the members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States, and the Justices of its Supreme Court, representing the Government which was the result of the Revolution. He then proceeded with his theme as follows:

"It was to be expected as the controversy between Great Britain and her colonies moved on from the proposed passage of the Stamp act in 1764, and as its inevitable tendency developed that its weight should be thrown in the first instance upon New-England and her chief town and colony. The colonies differed in some important respects in the manner in which they had been settled and in the character of their people. To some there was nothing distasteful in a monarchical Government as such, if it had been wisely and liberally administered, but New-England remembered always the race from which she sprung and why her fathers had crossed the sea. Others had come from a love of adventure, from the hope of wealth, from a desire to test the fortunes of a new world, but for none of these things had her founders left the pleasant fields and loved homes of their native land, and the unquenchable love of liberty which animated them lived still in the bosoms of their descendants. Nor was her stern religious faith averse to the assertion by force of what she deemed her liberties. In Parliament, the spirit that prevailed at the time of the accession of George III. was different from that ardent zeal for constitutional freedom which had resulted in the dethronement of James II., but New-England understood her rights and was prompt to maintain them always in the spirit of the English Commonwealth. "In what book," said one to Seldon, "do you find the authority to resist tyranny by force?" and the great lawyer of that day answered, "It is the custom of England, and the custom of England is the law of the land." It was not the right to tax without representation merely, it was the claim, necessarily involved in such a right, to govern in a different manner, and through officials appointed by the British Crown, that astonished the colonies, and united all at first in remonstrance and afterward in determined resistance. Her own character and the circumstances of her situation had placed Massachusetts in the van of this conflict, and had caused her when the policy of coercion was finally resolved on to be dealt with by a system of legislation unprecedented in the method usually adopted by Britain in governing her colonies. It was industriously circulated in Parliament that she would not be sustained by the others in the resolute attitude which she had assumed, and upon her were rained in rapid succession the statutes known by the popular names of the Boston Port bill, the Regulating act, the Enforcing act, which were intended to reduce her chief town, the most important in North America, to beggary, which abrogated the provisions of her charter, and took from the people the appointment of their Judges, Sheriffs, and chief officers, which forbade the town meetings, whose spirit had been too bold and resolute to be pleasant, which denied to her citizens in many cases the trial by jury, and permitted them to be transported to England or other colonies for trial, a system which, if it could have been enforced, would have reduced her inhabitants to political servitude. Sustained by her own daring spirit, and by the generous encouragement of her sister colonies, she had resisted, and the ten months that had preceded Lexington and Concord had been practically those of war, although blows had not been struck and blood had not been shed.

THE STATESMANSHIP OF BURKE.

In the speech of Mr. Burke, delivered March, 1775, upon conciliation with America, memorable, not so much for its splendid eloquence (although it is among the masterpieces of the English language) as for its generous statesmanship, he describes Massachusetts, the utter failure of the attempt to reduce her either to submission or anarchy, and her preservation of order even while she rejected the authority of the Governor and Judges appointed by the British Crown. He closed by saying, "How long it will continue in this state, or what may come out of this unheard of situation, how can the wisest of us conjecture?" Obviously no such condition of things could endure, and before his words could cross the Atlantic, the question that he asked had been answered by the appeal to arms. The hoof beats of Paul Revere's horse along the Lexington road had announced, as the yeomanry of Middlesex, Essex, and Worcester sprang to arms to meet the movement of the British on the evening of April 18 from Boston, that the lull was over and that the storm had come in all its majesty. The day that followed had changed the relation of the contending parties forever, but the battle of Bunker Hill is also one of the definite steps which mark the progress of the American Revolution. It was not the resistance only of those who will not submit to be oppressed, it was the result of a distinctly aggressive movement on the part of those who claim the right to levy and maintain armies.

The orator then gave a historical sketch of the movement that drew the fire of the British men-of-war. As the force formed for their march from Cambridge Common, "Langdon, the President of Harvard College, came from his study and implored the blessing of God upon their then unknown and dangerous expedition," and here the orator paid a high tribute to his Alma Mater, and her influence in the Revolution.

TRIBUTE TO HARVARD COLLEGE.

So always may the voice of this great institution of learning which, among their earliest acts, and in their day of weakness, our fathers dedicated to the cause of sound learning, seem to be uplifted in solemn invocation above their sons in every struggle, whether in the forum or the field, for progress, for liberty, and for the rights of man. From her halls, then converted into barracks, had come forth the men, who, within the thirty-five years that had preceded, had more largely than any others controlled and conducted the great debate between England and her colonies, which, beginning distinctly in 1764 by the proposed passage of the Stamp act, was now to be settled by the arbitrament of arms. In 1740 had graduated Samuel Adams, and, in his thesis for the Master's degree, had maintained the proposition which was the foundation of the Revolution that it was lawful to resist the supreme magistrate, if the Commonwealth could not otherwise be preserved. He had been followed, among others hardly less distinguished, by James Otis, by Cooper and Bowdoin, Hancock and John Adams, by Warren and Quincy. Differing in ages and occupations, in personal qualities and mental characteristics, this remarkable group had been drawn together by a common enthusiasm. To their work they had brought every energy of mind and heart, and they had so managed their share of the controversy, in which all the leading statesmen of Britain had participated, as to have commanded the respect of their opponents, while they inspired and convinced their own countrymen. Many lived to see their hopes fulfilled, yet not all. Already Quincy, the youngest of this illustrious circle, had passed away, appealing with his dying words to his countrymen to be prepared "to seal their faith and constancy to their liberties with their blood." Already the gloomy shadow of mental darkness had obscured forever the splendid powers of Otis, and the hour of Warren was nearly come.

The intrenching of the American position, the landing of the British on Moulton's Point, and the other preparations for the coming battle are described, and the orator then presents the opposing forces in the following language:

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

The peninsula where the struggle was to take place, was in full view across the calm waters of the harbor, and of the Charles and Mystic Rivers, whose banks were lined with people who, with mournful and anxious hearts awaited the issue, while each housetop in the town was covered with eager spectators. From Copp's Hill, Gen. Gage, with Burgoyne and Clinton, surrounded by troops, ready themselves to move at an instant's warning, watches the onset of his forces. The champions are not unworthy of the arena in which they stand. To those who love the pomp and circumstance of war, the British troops present a splendid array. The brilliant light flashes back from the scarlet uniforms, the showy equipments, the glittering arms, and as they move there is seen the effect of that discipline whose object is to put at the disposal of the one who commands the strength and courage of the thousands whom he leads. They are of the best and most tried troops of the British Army, and some of the regiments have won distinguished honor on the battle-fields of Europe, in the same wars in which the colonies had poured out their blood on this side of the Atlantic in hearty and generous support of the British crown. Their veteran officers are men who have seen service in Europe and America, and their younger officers, like Lord Rawdon and Lord Harris, bear names afterward distinguished in the chronicles of British warfare. The second in command is Brig. Gen. Pigot, slight in person, but known as an officer of spirit and judgment, and their leader, Maj. Gen. Howe, bears a name which has been loved and honored in America. The monument which Massachusetts reared in Westminster Abbey to his elder brother, Lord Howe, who fell while leading a column of British and Americans at Ticonderoga in 1758, still stands to inscribe his name among the heroes of England, whose fame is guarded and enshrined within that ancient pile. Above their lines waves the great British ensign, to which the colonies have always looked as the emblem of their country, and with them is the "King's name," which even yet is a tower of strength in the land. As nearly as we can estimate they number about 4,000 men. Gen. Gage's report indicates sufficiently that he does not intend to state the number engaged, when he is compelled later to acknowledge the casualties of the day.

Upon the other side a different scene presents itself. As the battle is about to open, at the redoubt and upon its flanks are the troops of Massachusetts, at the rail fence are the troops of Connecticut and those of New-Hampshire, with a few men of Massachusetts. How many there are in all as in reference to the British force has never been ascertained, nor do the means exist of determining with accuracy. Regiments that are frequently spoken of as being present at the engagement were represented by but weak detachments. Toward the close of the battle a few more arrive, but not more than enough to make the place good of the losses that have in the meantime occurred. No judgment can be formed more accurate than that of Washington, who was so soon after with the army, when many of the circumstances were investigated, and whose mature and carefully-considered opinion was that at no time upon our side were more than 1,500 men actually engaged. As we look down the line there are symptoms everywhere of determination, for such has been the confusion and so little has been the command which in their movements the officers have been able to exercise, that no man is there who does not mean to be there. A few free colored men are in the ranks, who do good service, but it is a gathering almost exclusively of the yeomanry of New-England, men of the English race and blood, who stand there that day, because there has been an attempt to invade their rights as Englishmen, rights guaranteed by their charters, and yet older than the Magna Charta itself. There are no uniforms to please the eye, but as the cowl does not make the monk, so the uniform does not make the soldier, and in their rustic garb they will show themselves worthy of the name before the day is done. No flag waves above their heads, for they are this day without a country, and they fight that they may have one, although they could not have dreamed that the emblem of its sovereignty should float as it now does over millions of free men from the Atlantic to the far Pacific. The equipments and arms are of all descriptions, but those who carry them know their use and all more or less skilled as marksmen mean in their stern economy of powder, which is their worst deficiency, that every shot shall tell. There is little discipline, but it is not an unwarlike population, and among the men are scattered those who do not look for the first time on the battle-field, and with all is that sense of individual responsibility and duty which to some extent takes its place, that proud self-consciousness that animates those who know that their own right hands must work their own deliverence. Poorly officered in some respects, for haste and bad management have put many important posts into inefficient hands, there are also with them officers who, from experience and ability, might be well counted as leaders on any field. They are New-England men, fully understanding those they command, and exercising an influence by force of their own character, by their self-devotion and enthusiasm, which cause all around them to yield respectful and affectionate obedience.

Then follows a narrative of the conflict, which, in nearly all the details, coincides with the sketch published in THE TIMES of Tuesday morning last. The orator continues:

THE LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

The loss of the British, according to Gen. Gage's account, was, in killed and wounded, 1 054, and it was generally believed that this was understated by him. There was inducement enough to do this, for so disastrous was his dispatch felt to be that the Government hesitated to give it to the public until forced to do so by the taunts of those who had opposed the war and the method by which it had been provoked.

On the American side the loss, as reported by the Committee of Safety, was, in killed and wounded, 449, by far the larger part of these casualties occurring in the capture of the redoubt and after the retreat commenced. Prescott, who, in the hours that had passed since he left Cambridge, had done for the independence of his country work that the greatest might well be satisfied with doing in a lifetime, was unhurt, but as the retreat commenced, had fallen Warren, than whom no man in America could have been more deeply deplored. Massachusetts, in her Congress, and the citizens of all the colonies, united in doing honor to his heroic self-sacrifice and pure and noble fame; but no eulogy was more graceful than that of Mrs. John Adams, herself one of the most interesting figures of the Revolution, or more touching than that of the warm-hearted Pomroy, who lamented the caprice of that fortune which had spared him in the day of battle, an old war-worn soldier whose work was nearly done, and taken Warren, in the brightness of his youth, and with his vast capacity to serve his country. Yet for him who shall say it was not well? His position is forever among the heroes and martyrs of liberty; his reward forever in the affection of a grateful people.

RESULTS OF THE BATTLE.

Of the results of the battle he says:

The battle of Bunker Hill had consolidated the Revolution. Had the result been different, had it been shown that the hasty, ill-disciplined lines of New-England could not stand before the troops of the King, (or the Ministerial troops, as our official documents called them,) had the easy victory over them which had been foolishly promised been weakly conceded, the cause of independence might have been indefinitely postponed. Nay, it is not impossible that armed resistance might for the time have ended, and that other colonies not so deeply involved in the contest might have extricated themselves, each making such terms as it pleased or as it could. But the coolness and splendid valor with which the best troops then known had been met, the repulses which they had again and again encountered, the bloody and fearful cost at which they had finally carried the coveted point that their opponents had yielded only when ammunition utterly failed, had shown that the yeomanry of New-England were the true descendants of that race who on the battle-fields of England, had stood against and triumphed over King Charles and his cavaliers. "New-England alone," said John Adams, "can maintain this war for years." He was right. The divisions that existed elsewhere were practically unknown here; no matter what colonies hesitated or doubted, her path was straightforward and her goal was independence. While her colonies deferred to the Continental Congress the form of government they should adopt, each had taken into its own hands all the powers that rightfully belong to sovereign States, and exercised them through its Provincial Congress and its committees. Heartily desiring and eagerly looking forward to a union of the colonies, she had settled that in her local affairs she was competent to govern herself. This she had maintained that day in arms, and her period of vassalage was over.

Of the conditions that led to the adoption of the Constitution, the orator said:

For a Government under the Constitutions of the several States and under that of the United States, this people was prepared alike by its previous history and by that which followed its separation from Britain. It was the legitimate outgrowth of experience, and not a Government framed like those of the Abbé Sieyes at the end of their revolution for the French, by the aid of philosophic speculation, and on the basis of that which should be, and not of that which was. While the colonies, by means of their representative and legislative systems, had been accustomed to deal with their local affairs and impose their local taxation, and had successfully resisted the attempt to interfere with these rights, yet, from the relation they had also been accustomed to sustain toward Britain, it was not to them a novel idea that two Governments, each complete and supreme within its sphere, might co-exist, the one controlling the local affairs of each individual State, while the other exercised its powers over all in their intercourse with each other and with foreign nations. Painfully conscious of their weakness, the desire for a union of all had gone hand in hand with the desire of each to preserve its own separate organization. The first Continental Congress had not exercised political authority; it had assembled only on behalf of the united colonies to petition and remonstrate against the various arbitrary acts of the British Government. Those which followed, however, with patriotic courage had boldly seized the highest powers, yet, as they could exercise such powers only so far as each State gave its assent and sustained them, the necessary result followed that their decrees were often but feebly executed, and sometimes utterly disregarded. Later in the war the Confederation had followed, by which it had been sought to fix more definitely the relation of the States by giving more determinate authority to the Congress, and to rescue the country from the financial ruin which had overtaken it. But the powers of the Congress of the Confederation, like those of the Continental Congress, were such as were consistent only with a league of sovereign and independent States, and were in their exercise less efficacious, because they had been carefully defined and limited. The Confederation did not constitute a Government; it did not assume to act upon the people, but upon the several States, and upon them no means existed of enforcing its requisitions and decrees, or of compelling them to the performance of the treaties it might make, or the obligations it might incur. Among allied powers, from the nature of the case, there is no mode of enforcing the agreement of alliance except by war. The great work of achieving independence had, however, been completed by the Confederatism in spite of all its weakness and inherent defects.

THE YEARS OF DEPRESSION.

The years of unexampled depression which followed peace with Britain were not attributable only to to the exhaustion of war; the impossibility of establishing a financial or a commercial system, the sense of insecurity that prevailed, paralyzed industry and enterprise. Already jarrings and contests between the several States presaged the danger which had destroyed the republics of Greece and those of Italy during the Middle Ages, already civil discord which, although suppressed, had thrown the State temporarily into confusion, had made its appearance in Massachusetts, already doubts began to be expressed even by some who had been most ardent in the patriot cause, whether they had been wise to separate from a Government which, even if monarchical, was strong and able to defend and protect its subjects, and it had come to be realized that there must be somewhere a controlling power competent to maintain peace between the States and to guarantee to each the security of its own government. The convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787 gave these States a government and made them a nation, and while I know to that which is impersonal there is wanting much of the ardor that personal loyalty inspires, yet so far as there may be warmth in the devotion we cherish for an institution, it should awaken at the mention of the Constitution of the United States. The noble preamble declares by whom it is made and defines its purposes: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." In the largest measure it has fulfilled these objects, and the judgment and far-seeing wisdom with which its founders met the difficulties before them more and more challenges our admiration as the years advance and the republic extends.

After an allusion to the "recent struggle," in which he counsels fraternal feeling and peace, and briefly but tenderly recalling the memory of Daniel Webster, who spoke the oration at the dedication of Bunker Hill Monument, and of Charles Sumner, who spoke at the anniversary twenty-five years ago Gen. Devens concluded thus:

We are gratified to-day by the presence of citizens of Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, as well as of other States of the South. Their fathers were ancient friends of Massachusetts; it was the inspiration they gave which strengthened the hearts and nerved the arm of every man of New-England. In every proper and larger sense the soil upon which their sons stand is theirs as well as ours, and wherever there may have been estrangement, here, at least, we have met upon common ground. They unite with us in recognition of the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and in pious memory of those who vindicated them, they join with us in the wish to make of this regenerated Union a power grander and more august than its founders dared to hope. Standing always in generous remembrance of every section of the Union, neither now nor hereafter will we distinguish between States or sections in our anxiety for the glory and happiness of all. To-day upon the verge of the centuries, as together we look back upon that which is gone in deep and heartfelt gratitude for the prosperity so largely enjoyed by us, so together will we look forward serenely and with confidence to that which is advancing. Together will we utter our solemn aspirations in the spirit of the motto of the city which now incloses within its limits the battlefield and the town for which it was fought, "As God was to our fathers, so may He be to us."

THE HYMNS SUNG.

The following is the song written by Mr. Charles James Sprague:

A LOYAL SONG.

Freedom dwells throughout our own beloved land,
Up to Heaven its voice is swelling;
From the mountain heights afar to ocean strand
Every breeze the tale is telling.
Never weary of the ever-joyous song,
Heart and voice united bear along,
Loyal to the end,
Ready to defend,
Foe within and out repelling.

War's alarum rolled a hundred years ago
O'er the peaceful scene around us,
Where our patriot fathers struck a mortal blow
At the haughty power that bound us.
Now from north or south together e'er we stand,
Dwellers in a free and mighty land;
Loyal to the end,
Ready to defend
What their gloried valor found us.

Freedom dwells throughout our own beloved land,
Wide as Heaven arches o'er it;
Like the rising sun, the patriot's armed hand
Swept the clouds of wrong before it.
Sound aloud the joyous word from crag to crag!
Plant on every peak our starry flag!
Loyal to the end,
Ready to defend,
Guard, and, as a shrine, adore it!

Mr. Warren's hymn is as follows:

From the blood that steeped this ground,
From the flames which swept around,
Comes to us the grateful sound,
Placid peace, with liberty.

Not as now, in plenteous days,
Earned our sires the Patriot's praise,
But by hard and stormy ways
Got they us the victory.

Sweet it is to die for thee,
Country fair—now grandly free;
Though to few that lot may be,
All may nobly live for thee.

God, who led'st our fathers forth,
Gav'st our land her second birth,
Bless these States with manly worth,
Keep them close in harmony.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT'S TRIP.

THEY LEAVE NEW-YORK AMID CHEERS AND SALUTES—THE NEWPORT TAKES THEM OVER THE SOUND—THEIR ARRIVAL IN BOSTON.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, left Pier No. 27, North River, in the steamer Newport, of the Fall River Line, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The regiment paraded ten companies, of twenty files front, with a baggage guard of two files from each company, making the total number of rank and file under arms 440. Then came the line officers, of whom there were upward of thirty, the staff and field, numbering twenty, and the band and drum corps, nearly eighty strong. The band, which numbered forty-eight pieces, were attired in their new huzzar uniform of blue and crimson, and presented a brilliant appearance. They occupied the forward part of the main deck, and enlivened the trip down the Bay and up the East River with a variety of stirring airs, both martial and operatic. At a few minutes before 4 the last company filed on board, the gang-planks were withdrawn, and, amid a chorus of cheers from the multitude gathered on the adjacent piers, the steamer swung clear of the dock and moved out majestically into the river. Her course down stream was one continued ovation. The decks of the steamers, shipping, ferry-boats, and every variety of passing craft were filled with eager spectators, who greeted the Newport and her gallant freight with storms of applause, which in turn were drowned in the uproar of the steam-whistles which were sounded in every direction. Off the Battery were three men-of-war, two American and one French, each of which was passed in turn by the Newport. The two United States cruisers, whether from an over regard for etiquette or from some other cause, neglected to acknowledge the salute with which the Newport greeted them. Not so the Frenchman, however. Her officers and men, though taken by surprise, returned the cheers of the Seventh with interest, the occupants of the quarter-deck removing their caps and the hardy tars forward following suit. As the Newport cleared the quarter-deck of the French frigate the band of the latter struck up "Hail Columbia," a compliment to which the regiment responded with a will. Up the East River the scene was, if possible, still more inspiring. Every steam-whistle in the harbor seemed to have been put into requisition, and the combined roar with which the Newport was welcomed, as she rounded the Battery and steamed up the East River, was overpowering. Amid the rapid succession of audiences which greeted the departing soldiery the fair sex were everywhere conspicuous. All along the East River the appearance of the Newport was the signal for fresh outbreaks of applause, the crowds which lined the shores at every convenient point vieing with each other in demonstrations of esteem and good-will. Between Fortieth street and Hell Gate the popular interest, instead of decreasing, seemed to be redoubled. From all the East River parks and pleasure gardens flags were flying, and crowds of expectant sight-seers had gathered to bid the Seventh good-bye. Further up, between Hell Gate and Newton, many of the private residences exhibited the national ensign, while the green lawns sloping down to the water's edge were radiant with brightly-attired parties, who cheered the Seventh on its way. At 5:30 the steamer emerged into the broad expanse of the Sound, dotted here and there with the white sails of the coasters, and lighted up by the bright rays of the declining sun. Every vessel passed renewed the continuous salute through which the Newport had passed, and which was renewed at intervals throughout the journey.

At 6 o'clock the line and staff officers of the regiment sat down to an elaborate dinner in the forward saloon on the main deck. Col. Emmons Clark presided, supported on the right by Mayor Wickham and City Chamberlain J. Nelson Tappen. On the left were Gen. Shaler, Lieut. Col. Rider, and Rev. Sullivan A. Weston. Covers were laid for fifty officers and guests. After an hour spent in discussing a well-appointed repast, the party adjourned to the promenade deck where the evening was agreeably passed. The behavior of the entire command could not have been excelled for mutual courtesy and good order. As the evening wore on, the musically disposed whiled away the time with songs and choruses, partly military and partly sentimental. At 9 o'clock the members of the regiment, sixteen in number, who were present on the trip to Boston in 1857, held a reunion in the cabin, at which short addresses were made by Col. Clark, Mayor Wickham, and Capt. Geo. W. Smith. Toasts were drank to the health of the various members, and mutual congratulations exchanged. After a concert by the band in the forward cabin, the drum corps beat to quarters, and the men turned in. All the guests and nine-tenths of the rank and file were provided with berths, either in state-rooms or in the cabins on the main deck, the remainder being accommodated with comfortable mattresses and bedding on the floors of the saloons on the main deck. The commissariat and sleeping arrangements were under the charge of Quartermaster R. M. Weed, to whose admirable management the success of the excursion was in a large measure due. Newport was reached at 1:30, and at 2 o'clock the reveille called the men up to take the cars for Boston. The journey via the Old Colony Railroad was made without accident, the train of fourteen cars halting in the Boston Depot at 8:50 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD EXEMPTION FROM STATE TAXATION.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—In the United States Supreme Court the following opinion was rendered:

No. 474.—David Bailey, Joseph Seligman, Edwin D. Morgan et al. vs. The Pacific Railroad, Constantine Maguire et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court.

This is a suit in equity by foreign stockholders to restrain the collection of certain taxes in St. Louis County, Mo., assessed against the Pacific Railroad Company by County Assessors for the year 1869, on the ground that the property of the company is exempt from all taxation, except a State tax, to be ascertained and paid in a particular manner. This exemption is claimed under section 12 of act of Dec. 25, 1852, which is as follows:

"The said Pacific Railroad and the said South-western Branch Railroad shall be exempt from taxation respectively until the same shall be completed, opened, and in operation, and shall declare a dividend, when the road-bed, building, machinery, engines, cars, and other property of such completed road, at the actual cash value thereof, shall be subject to taxation at the rate assessed by the State on other real and personal property of like value; and for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the same it shall be the duty of the President of said company, on the 1st day of February in each year, after such road is completed, opened, and put in operation, and declare as dividend, to furnish to the Auditor of the State a statement under his oath, made before and certified by some officer authorized to administer oaths, of the actual value of the road-bed, buildings, machinery, engines, cars, and other property appertaining to such completed road; and from said statement so furnished, the Auditor shall charge said company with the amount appearing to be due to the State, according to the statement furnished, as herein required, by the President of the company. And in case said company shall fail to pay into the State Treasury, within thirty days after the 1st day of December in each year, the amount charged against said company as aforesaid, said company shall forfeit and pay to the State of Missouri, in addition to the sum with which said company may stand charged by the Auditor, ten per cent. per month, after the expiration of said thirty days, on the amount charged to said company; which sum charged against said company, together with the ten per cent. per month hereinbefore specified, may be recovered in the name of the State of Missouri, by civil action, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and should the President of said company fail to make out and furnish to the Auditor of the State a statement as herein required, said company shall forfeit and pay to the State $10,000 for such failure, which may be recovered in the name of the State of Missouri in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided, that if said company shall fail for the period of two years after said roads respectively shall be completed and put in operation to declare a dividend, that then said company shall no longer be exempt from the payment of said tax, nor from the forfeitures and penalties in this section imposed."

It is contended on behalf of the appellants that this section provides for the whole subject of the taxation of the road; that it exempts the road from all taxes except State taxes, and furnishes the only rule and authority by which these taxes can be ascertained and collected. It was held by this court, in the case of the Pacific Railroad vs. Maguire, not yet reported, that this section created a contract between the State and the railroad company, exempting the road from taxation until it was completed, and for two years thereafter if it did not pay a dividend before the expiration of those two years. The inquiry is whether this contract goes further and exempts the road after it has been completed for two years from all other than State taxation, and whether the State is precluded from providing another mode of valuation for State taxes. It is manifest that legislation which it is claimed relieves any species of property from its due proportion of the general burdens of Government should be so clear that there can be neither reasonable doubt nor controversy about its terms. The power to tax rests upon necessity, and is inherent in every sovereignty, and there can be no presumption in favor of its relinquishment. While it were better for the interest of the community that this power should on no occasion be surrendered, this court has always held that the Legislature of a State, unrestrained by constitutional limitation, has full control over the subject, and can make a contract with a corporation to exempt its property from taxation, either in perpetuity or for a limited period of time. If, however, on any fair construction of the legislation, there is a reasonable doubt whether the contract is made out, this doubt must be solved in favor of the State. In other words, the language used must be of such a character as, fairly interpreted, leaves no room for controversy. The present claim is of perpetual exemption from county and municipal taxation, quite as essential to the wants of the people as taxation for State purposes. It is conceded that this exemption is not granted in express terms, but it is argued that, taking the whole section together, it arises by necessary implication. We do not think so. Immunity from all taxation was given until the road was built and in operation two years, but after this it is declared "that the road-bed, buildings, machinery, engines, cars, and other property of such completed road, at the actual cash value thereof, shall be subject to taxation at the rate assessed by the State on other real and personal property of like value." This is a declaration that the taxation imposed upon the property of this company shall not be different from the taxation imposed upon other similar property, which conforms to the constitutional requirement "that all property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value." If other property is charged with the payment of county, school, and municipal taxes, why not the property of this company? In no other way can the principle of equality in taxation, so essential to good government, be secured. If the Legislature intended to apply a different rule in this case, it were easy to have said that the property of this company shall be subject to taxation "for State purposes." Instead of this, it is declared to be "subject to taxation." This obviously means general taxation—such taxation as other property of like value is subjected to. No words of limitation are used, and none can be implied against the interests of the State. It is never for the interest of the State to surrender the power of taxation, and an intention to do so will not be imputed to it unless the language employed leaves no other alternative. The motive for temporary exemption is apparent enough, because until the road was able to earn something taxation might bear heavily upon it. But with the completion of the road the reason for the exemption ceased, and it is difficult to see what inducement there was for the State to grant perpetual immunity from local taxation. In the original charter of the company, granted in 1849, there was no exemption from taxation. It is true the amendment of 1851 altered this so that the road was relieved of any public charge or tax for the period of five years; but this privilege expired in 1856, and the provisions of the act of 1852 on this subject were more favorable to the company. Besides receiving under this act a large body of lands, donated by Congress to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, it was enabled to complete its entire road and run it for two years without paying any tax whatever. By this means it secured immunity from taxation until 1868, and any further immunity in this direction, if conceded by the State, would have been a mere gratuity. In view of all the legislation on this subject it would seem quite clear that the General Assembly of Missouri, while recognizing in behalf of this road the propriety of temporary exemption from taxation, had no purpose to continue these exemptions indefinitely. But it is said the section covers the whole subject of taxation, and, as it provides for State taxes only, it excludes any other. If, in the declaratory part of it, the road had been subject to "State taxation," there would have been plausibility in the argument, to say the least, that the Legislature intended to waive other taxation. But the provision is that after the temporary exemption from all taxation ceases by its own limitation, the property of the road shall be subject "to taxation" at the same rate as other property in the State. There is no restriction in this language, nor is there any rule of law by which a word can be imported to limit its meaning. It is true special provision is only made for the ascertainment and payment of a State tax, and nothing is said about the manner of ascertaining and paying other taxes. But this does not prove an intentional abandonment of all but State taxes. It proves nothing more than that the Legislature thought proper, in the particular of State taxes, to modify the General Revenue law so far as this corporation is concerned, leaving the provisions of this general law operative upon local taxation. It would be a hard rule to apply to the legislation of a State to hold that the circumstance of making in the amendment to a charter of a railroad corporation special provision for ascertaining the tax due the State, (nothing being said about the manner of ascertaining other taxes,) works an exemption of the property of the corporation from all taxation not levied for State purposes. Silence on such a subject cannot be construed as a waiver of the right of the State in this regard. There must be something said which is broad enough to show clearly that the Legislature intended to relieve the corporation from a part of the burdens borne by other real and personal property. This was not done in this case, and the claim of exemption from local taxation cannot be sustained. Reversed.

A SUIT AGAINST EX-MARSHAL SHARPE.

In Superior Court, Trial Term, Part II., before Judge Freedman and a jury, a trial is now proceeding to recover from ex-United States Marshal George H. Sharpe the sum of $7,000, as the value of eight cases of goods which had been seized by Sharpe while in office under a provisional warrant from the Bankruptcy Court. The seizure was made by the Marshal for the benefit of the creditors of Alfred Lagrave, whose name and proceedings have been long familiar to the courts. The present suit is brought by Doyle & Adolphi, dry goods merchants on Grand street, through their attorneys, Arnoux, Rich & Woodford, they claiming that in June, 1872, they bought the goods from Mr. Landers, a clerk in the store of Claflin & Co., and paid therefor in cash $6,200, taking an invoice of the same, and a receipt for the $6,200. Landers says that he was guarantor for Lagrave & Co. to the extent of $5,000, and that he received a good title to these goods, either from Lagrave or those deriving title from him. The goods were seized in the building in Laight street where they were stored, and before plaintiffs took possession of them, and it is claimed, on the part of defendant, that the title thereto had not passed from Lagrave at the time. The case is still on, and will probably occupy several days.

THE EXTRADITION OF LAWRENCE.

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE SOLICITOR GENERAL—VIEWS OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS.

In reply to the additional argument submitted by Mr. E. W. Stoughton to Solicitor General Phillips, controverting the right of the courts to try Charles L. Lawrence, one of the silk-smuggling conspirators, for any other offense than the specific one for which he was extradited, District Attorney Bliss has sent a communication to the Attorney General, contending that the right to try an extradited person for a crime other than that for which he was extradited is abundantly sustained by numerous precedents.

In reference to Mr. Stoughton's claim that an agreement was made by Gen. Schenck that Lawrence should be tried only on one charge, Col. Bliss says:

"Mr. Stoughton insists that he can safely rest his case on the 'presumption' that Gen. Schenck agreed that Lawrence should be tried only on a single charge. There is certainly 'presumption' enough in a criminal undertaking through his counsel to set himself up as the champion of a country whose allegiance he has renounced; but that is the only 'presumption' I see in the case, and that is hardly in Lawrence's favor. In point of fact, I have the written authority of the Secretary of State for saying that the State Department has made no general or special arrangement applicable to the case of Lawrence, and has no knowledge of any such arrangement. Apart from this, it seems to me that if Lawrence's counsel seeks the benefit of an arrangement, he ought to be called upon to show that one was made. If, however, you think there is any doubt on the subject, I suggest that a cable dispatch to Gen. Schenck will quickly settle the matter."

After stating that his duties in this district in relation to the smuggling cases will preclude his being present at the oral argument in Washington and there propounding the above questions to Mr. Stoughton, Col. Bliss concludes as follows:

"Permit me to suggest that it seems to me the law and the common sense of the question involved is simply this: The nation receiving an extradited criminal must act in good faith; that such good faith is shown if the extradited criminal is bona fide placed on trial for the offense for which he was extradited; that if the Government of the nation which delivered up the fugitive thinks at any time that the proceeding was not in good faith it can remonstrate, and the question then becomes one for diplomatic adjustment; but being a question between the nations, as such, the criminal has no right to be heard in the matter, certainly not where he is not a citizen of the extraditing country, but of the country which receives him."

A NOTORIOUS RECEIVER ARRESTED IN CANADA.

District Attorney Horace Russell a few days since received information that Moses Ehrich, who was indicted for receiving the bonds stolen by Sweeny and Harvey, in the Adams Express robbery, and left the city after being released on $5,000 bail, had been arrested in Canada. The District Attorney wrote to Chief Constable Frank C. Draper, of Toronto, for information, and yesterday received a communication from that official stating that the notorious "Mose" had been arrested in that city for receiving stolen property, chiefly silks, but was released on bail. Ehrich's father-in-law, a man named Levi, lives at No. 135 East Forty-ninth street, in this City, and the residence of the fugitive himself is at No. 215 East Fifty-third street. Three pickpockets, supposed to be named Wolfe, Harris, and Green, that were arrested a short time since in Newark, N. J., and who, it is thought, are in complicity with Ehrich, were captured about the same time that the latter was arrested, but like him obtained their release on bail, and are not expected to turn up again. The District Attorney's office has been looking for Ehrich for some months past, and Detectives Field and O'Connor will probably be sent to Canada to effect his capture.

CLEVER ARREST OF TWO DESPERATE THIEVES.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Frank Jennings, of No. 59 Horatio street, while dozing on his front stoop, was robbed of a pawn-ticket representing a gold watch worth $60, and a gold stud worth $2. He awoke just as the thieves had completed their work, and got a good view of them as they escaped. Yesterday morning he went to the pawn office, No. 496 Hudson street, to stop the ticket, and surprised the two thieves in the act of redeeming the watch. They fled the moment they saw him, and he and Officer Miller pursued them. Officer Miller arrested the man whom he followed, and who gave his name as John Moore. In his pocket was found Mr. Jennings' gold stud. About this same time Capt. Kennedy was walking through Christopher street, when a lady told him that a man had just jumped over the fence into her yard and was concealed there at the moment. After a sharp struggle the Captain arrested the man, who gave his name as Peter McGibney. Both the prisoners were brought before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, and, after being fully identified by Mr. Jennings, were committed in $3,000 bail each for trial.

A DARING BURGLAR CAUGHT.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Charles J. Wiley, of No. 216 East Broadway, was aroused by hearing a struggle in his mother's room which adjoins his own. Rushing in to her assistance he saw a burglar holding his mother by the throat, and at the moment of his entrance the thief shook himself free from Mrs. Wiley's grasp, threw her to the floor, injuring her severely, and ran down stairs into the street, followed by Mr. Wiley crying "stop thief" loudly. Officer Masterson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who was on post in the street, arrested the burglar. At the station-house he gave his name as Louis Miller, and stated that he was a shoemaker residing at No. 20 Clinton street. In his pockets were found gold earrings, bracelets, spectacles, rings, and a gold watch, all valued at $400. The property was fully identified by Mrs. and Mr. Wiley as having been stolen from their rooms. The prisoner was brought before Justice Morgan at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and pleaded not guilty in a brazen tone. Justice Morgan remarked that it was one of the most daring burglaries ever brought before him, and he committed Miller in default of $5,000 bail.

LAWYERS AND MARSHALS AS DEFENDANTS.

Thomas Markey, a peddler, Thomas A. Hill, a lawyer, doing business at No. 7 Murray street, Henry Meyers, a deputy marshal, of No. 354 East Fourth street, and Charles J. White, an ex-marshal's assistant, living at No. 165 Suffolk street, were placed on trial for grand larceny before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The prosecution arose out of a bitter quarrel between the members of the Markey family. It appears from the evidence, that upon Thomas Markey getting married, his sisters, Bridget Markey and Annie Donnelly, with whom he lived, refused to give him his clothes. He thereupon replevined them, and the allegation is that the lawyer and the marshals, who are the defendants in the case, seized property not mentioned in the writ. The prisoners, who are defended by ex-Judge Curtis, swore that they took only such property as was identified by Thomas Markey as belonging to him. The court adjourned until this morning, when Recorder Hackett will deliver his charge.

DR. HOLMES' BUNKER-HILL POEM.

James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, who recently published in the *Bunker Hill Memorial* the poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes, entitled "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle, as she saw it from the Belfry," filed a bill in equity yesterday in the Clerk's Office of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York against Frank Leslie and the American News Company, to restrain them from further publication and sale of the "Centennial" number of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* containing the poem, as copied from the *Bunker Hill Memorial*, and that they make an accounting of the profits thus far realized by the sale of the paper containing the poem, and pay plaintiffs such damages as it may be ascertained that they have suffered from the publication and sale of the poem without their consent, they claiming to own the copyright of it.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURES.

A trunk belonging to Mrs. Denny, a passenger on the steam-ship Bothnia, was taken to the seizure-room of the Custom-house yesterday, by order of Special Agent Chalker, on suspicion that some silk dresses contained in it were brought into this country for a person other than its owner.

Another trunk was also seized on board the steam-ship Celtic, brought in as baggage by a Mrs. Green, one of the passengers. Investigations are now being made in regard to both of these cases.

Six thousand cigars and a quantity of cigarettes were seized yesterday by the Custom-house authorities, on board of the steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.

PUNISHING THE PICKPOCKETS.

Joseph H. White, alias Van Buren, who is said to be one of the West Side gang, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, for attempted pocket-picking. The jury found the prisoner guilty of assault with intent to steal, and he was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. David Doody, a lad of thirteen years, charged with snatching a pocketbook, containing $31, from Eliza Durham, of Brooklyn, pleaded guilty and was sent to the House of Refuge. Patrick Monohan, indicted for stealing $15 from the person of William H. Hogan, of No. 10 Park place, on the 5th inst., pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. John McMahon, charged with being one of two youths who snatched a pocketbook containing fifty-seven cents, from Margaret Douze, of No. 20 South Fifth avenue, on the 2d inst., pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Henry Schroeder pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch and chain valued at $83, the property of Lotta Collins, of No. 300 West Twenty-eighth street, and was sentenced by the Recorder to one year in State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Joseph Garbeise and Vincent Palmero, indicted for counterfeiting, pleaded not guilty and were remanded for trial.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Stephen Erhard was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison for breaking into the hennery of William Prikel, of No. 19 Willett street, on June 11, and stealing a chicken worth $1.

The suit pending in the Supreme Court of this State of the Emma Silver Mining Company, (limited,) of London vs. Trenor W. Park and another, was removed yesterday to the United States Circuit Court.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Police Justice Duffy, the new incumbent, presiding, Edgar Koehler, a clerk in the employ of Ferde, Blacke & Co., Nos. 97 and 99 Cedar street, was arraigned for stealing $67, which he had collected from various persons for his employer. He confessed his guilt, and said he had lost the stolen money in Murray's gambling saloon, in Eighth street, near Broadway.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, before Justice Wandell, W. Rellyer, of No. 3 Willow street, Brooklyn, and Henry F. Burke, of No. 6 Willow street, Brooklyn, appeared and charged George Thompson, of No. 38 East Fourth street, with attempting to swindle them by inducing them to deposit with him $100 as security for fidelity in positions which he promised to give them. In return for the $100 deposited by his victims Thompson gave them worthless checks for a like amount on Lloyds' Banking Company, (Limited,) Birmingham, England. Thompson was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

American Paddle-Wheel Company vs. Goesling.—Upon further examination of this case, and further reflection upon the better disposition to be made of it, I have determined to continue the injunction. The claim of the defendant, Goesling, is small, while the claim of the plaintiff is comparatively large, and there is doubt of the right of the Trustees to make the appropriation of the stock which was made. The defendant, however, in case this action is not reached and tried at the present June term, have an order of reference to prevent the delay which may ensue by the adjournment of the courts over for the Summer vacation. The questions involved cannot take long to examine, and are not difficult. Ordered accordingly.

Fowler vs. Fowler.—Granted.

Obermann vs. World Trust Life Insurance Company.—Sureties accepted and bond approved.

Brett vs. Rogers.—The defendant in this action is entitled to credit for the amount realized upon the sale of the property, and it should be allowed him. If the amount was apparent it could be deducted and further litigation unnecessary, but it is not. For this reason the amendment asked must be allowed and the judgment so far opened as to permit this to be done. The cause must be placed upon the special calendar, where it can be tried during the present term and the rights of the plaintiff protected. This order is made in furtherance of justice, and the relief asked is granted without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Snodgrass vs. Krenkel.—Motion to vacate the order denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Voss vs. Hillier.—Case and amendments settled.

Robertson vs. Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—In the Court of Appeals, Thursday, June 17, 1875:

No. 70.—*Dean vs. Ætna Life Insurance Company.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 80.—*Gilbert Giles, respondent, vs. William Austin, appellant.*—Argued by Thomas B. Browning, of counsel for appellant, and by Joseph H. Choate for respondent.

No. 81.—*Peter Nelson, appellant, vs. Charles Luling et al., respondents.*—Argued by Col. D. McCarthy, of counsel for appellant, and S. Hand for respondent. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Friday, June 18, 1875.

DANGEROUS EXPERIMENTS.

William Masterson, keeper of a news-stand at Fourth avenue and East Twentieth street, was arrested on Wednesday night, at his residence in a tenement-house, at No. 468 Seventh avenue, by Officer Price, of the Twentieth Precinct, on the charge of counterfeiting two-cent coppers and five-cent nickel coins. In his room the officer found plaster of Paris molds, a crucible, laddle, a few ounces of lead and copper, a small quantity of wax, an assortment of chemicals, a work on practical chemistry, receipts for chemical experiments, photographs, photograph paper, imitation two-cent lead and wax five-cent coins, twelve in all. Masterson said that he had no intention to make the coin for the purpose of putting it into circulation, but simply as a matter of experiment in obtaining impressions, his ultimate object being to discover a method of producing raised photographs or pictures that would stand out in relief. Yesterday morning he was taken before Commissioner Shields, who held him in $1,000 bail for an examination.

NEW-YORK, WEST SHORE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Based on an unsatisfied judgment of Margaret J. Courtney against the New-York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad Company, an order of sequestration of the company's property was entered in the County Clerk's Office yesterday. By the terms of the order, Livingston Lansing, the already Receiver of the company, was confirmed as Receiver under the operation of the order.

THE ERIE RECEIVERSHIP.

Judge Donohue approved the bond of Mr. Jewett, the receiver of the Erie Railway Company, yesterday. The sureties are Homer Ramsdell, S. L. M. Barlow, and Francis B. Wallace, who are bound in $500,000 each.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
131—Clements vs. Yturria.
145—Indus. Ex'b'n Co. vs. Morgenthau.
151—Tone vs. Board of Revision.
195—Clark vs. Deacon.
200—Megarge vs. Megarge.
259—Matter of opening Ninety-first street.
279—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.
290—Moore vs. Sanford, &c. (No. 1.)
291—Same vs. Same, (No 2.)
292—Same vs. Same, (No. 3.)

Nos.
332—Paine vs. The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church.
340—Maine vs. Willoughby.
342—Society for Ref. of Juvenile Delinqu'ts vs. Diers.
350—Bradley, &c., vs. Christensen, &c.
351—Plummer, &c., vs. Belden.
356—Hyman vs. Abraham.
357—Waterbury vs. The Society of Tammany.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
Issues of Law and Fact.
51—Therassen et al. vs. Worth et al.
536—Levy et al. vs. Merrill.
275—Devlin et al. vs. Globe M. L. Ins. Co.
497—Stern vs. Bayard et al.
133—Security Bank vs. Warren.
338—Pond's Ex. Co. vs. Humphrey's S. H. Med Co.
183—Crow et al. vs. Carpenter et al.
486—Shea vs. Shea.
481—Fagan vs. Jardine et al.
525—Post et al. vs. Bernheimer.
120—Steinbach vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
431—Feldman vs. Lindow.
479—Sands vs. Henkle et al.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
427—Herrick vs. Smith, Jr.
271—Martin vs. Walker et al.
491—Muller vs. Weidmann et al.
464—Lyon vs. Comean et al.
182—Delaney vs. Maloney.
348—Enke vs. Job.
149—Sink, &c., vs. Sink.
121—Knight, &c., vs. Ott et al.
93—Beamish, &c. vs. Rushton et al.
362—Van Ranst vs. N. Y. College of Vet. Surgeons.
541—Gedney vs. Finnell et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2558—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.
3100—Sheridan vs. McCarthy.
2996—Fisher vs. Crosby.
2834—McCulloch vs. Juch.
3074—Potter vs. Vanch.
2844—Allen et al. vs. Werner et al.
2904—Sandford vs. Wheeler, Jr.
3070—Moseman vs. Meehen et al.
3078—Siebert et al. vs. Kalbfleish.
2702—Fitzgerald vs. Gayton.
2990—Higgins vs. Murray.
2916—Sixth Nat. Bank vs. Thurston et al.
2866—N. Y. Loan and Ind. Co. vs. N.S.Steel Co.
2852—Andrews vs. Beebe.
1528—Imp. and Traders' Bk. vs. Adler et al.
2728—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk. vs. Kellogg et al.
2890—Whittlesey et al. vs. Hall et al.
2708—Third Nat. Bk. of Sandusky vs. N. S. Steel Co.
2010—Weston vs. Conant.
2724—Nelson, Jr., vs. Applegate, impleaded.
2732—Delafield et al. vs. Hall.
2750—Chapman et al. vs. Weinberg.

Nos.
2842—Van Pelt vs. Jacks.
2932—Mortells vs. Thompson.
2908—Marey, &c., vs. Berger.
3085—Richardson vs. Grogan.
3157—Macomber vs. Piatt.
3150—Romaine vs. Ottenheimer et al.
3156—Millet vs. Roach.
2982—Doremus vs. Williams.
2298—Shanley vs. Burtis et al.
3128—Packer et al. vs. Smith et al.
3148—Hersberg vs. Coffey.
3152—Simon et al. vs. Hyman.
3184—Whitehouse vs. Fowler.
2354—Cleveland B. P. Co. vs. Gulich et al.
3096—Ungrich vs. Madfield.
2484—Linderman et al. vs. Harvey.
2998—Ninth Ward Bank vs. Shaw et al.
3092—Ingersoll vs. Hervey.
3098—Richter vs. Prosch et al.
2976—Rogers, Assignee, &c. vs. Schmersahl et al.
3082—Koehler vs. Handibode.
3154—Durant vs. Campbell.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
3081—Slote et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2075—Gordon et al. vs. Freund.
3079—Wood vs. Ward.
2923—Tappan, Jr., vs. Da Cumta.
2693—Fisk, Ex'r, &c., vs. Bird, impl'd, &c.
2541—Bennett vs. Kearney.
2911—Chatham Nat. Bk. vs. Clark.
2905—Lefferts, Jr., vs. Lansing, impleaded, &c., et al.
2835—Kirby vs. Bradley et al.
2843—N. Y. Loan and Ind. Co. vs. Moore et al., impleaded, &c.
2487—Knowles vs. Thousand Island Hotel Co.
1995—Kearney vs. Com. of Emigration.
2651—Keller et al. vs. Sturtevant.
2311—Young vs. Gardner.
2353—Neville vs. Nelson.
2951—Leaman vs. Poor et al.
3131—Lodi Chem. Works vs. Gilbert.
3133—Conners vs. Myers et al.
3093—Van Wagener vs. Hurd, impl'd, &c.
3087—Van Wagener vs. Hyde, impl'd, &c.
3149—Jenkins vs. Driggs.

Nos.
3121—Bernhard vs. Wilmerding et al.
3137—Hansen et al. vs. Geist.
3051—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk. vs. Jessup et al.
——Manuf. and Builders' Bk. vs. Asten et al.
3097—Kennelly vs. Archer et al.
2877—First Nat. Bk. of Lebanon vs. Cummins.
2875—First Nat. Bk. of Lebanon vs. McLaughlin.
2832—First Nat. Bk. of Lebanon vs. Gildersleeve et al.
3083—Haldam, Ex'r, &c., vs. Mittnacht.
3047—Bigler et al. vs. Smith et al.
3126—Nassau Bk. vs. P. & R. Coal Co. et al.
3127—Nassau Bk. vs. Williams R. & M. Co. et al.
——Hurlier vs. Rapp.
3063—Germania Bk. vs. Treman et al.
2993—Lyddy vs. Higginbotham.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freeman, J.

Nos.
2045—Alexander vs. Bennett.
1935—Murray, Jr., vs. Miller.
1637—Kleinfelder vs. Sanford.
2054—Beall vs. Pardow, Jr., et al.
2049—Hall, Jr., et al., vs. Morrow et al.
1568—Marsh vs. Chastellier.
2078—Woods Bros. Co. vs. Halliday.
2076—Ward vs. Fine.
2037—McCahill vs. Smyth.
1756—First Nat. Bank Columbus vs. Smith.

Nos.
2088—Obert vs. Morris.
1966—Anthony vs. McGlynn.
2016—Thurber et al. vs. Bluin.
1960—Gray et al. vs. Marton.
2098—Murphy et al. vs. Chisholm.
1761—Bond vs. Olmstead.
1760—Platt et al. vs. Olmstead.
1763—Hall, Pres., &c., vs. Sturgis et al.
2021—Hall, Pres., &c., vs. Trask, impleaded.
1779—Curtin vs. Richardson.
1909—Smith vs. Ellis.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.

This part will assist Part I. in disposing of their short causes.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
8—Walling vs. The Mayor, &c.
1—McDonald et al. vs. Frazee et al.
Law and Fact.
2— —— vs. ——.
42—Elverson vs. Vanderpoel.
22—Scheira vs. Freund et al.
47—Blackwell et al. vs. Boshen.
48—Blackwell et al. vs. Brinkman.
49—Smith vs. Souer et al.
6—Parker vs. Harrison.

Nos.
21—Crosby vs. Watts.
25—Gouter vs. Wilber.
30—Pollock et al. vs. Smith.
50—Clegg vs. Hamill et al.
12—Fitch vs. Excelsior Manuf'g Co. et al.
31—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.
51—Harrigan vs. Regan.
35—Morgan vs. Davenport R'way Con. Co.
56—Holmes vs. Holmes.
54—Way vs. Crofutt.
46—Pursell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. & L. Co. et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1498—Dufrow vs. McDonald.
1471—Petoulki vs. Levy.
1172—Seningdinger vs. De Peyster.
1447—Triedecker vs. Underhill.
487—Kieler vs. Schedel.
523—Johnson vs. Morgan.
1483—Wade vs. Thompson.
1497—McKay by Guardian vs. Meyers et al.
1436—Browning vs. Home Ins. Co. Impleaded.

Nos.
2505—Leniecke vs. Brennan.
1310—Sickhardt vs. Friese.
1461—Lewis vs. Squires.
2457—Nelass vs. Bunyer, Administrator, &c.
775—Taylor vs. Bleecker St. & F. R. R. Co.
1458—Eisner vs. Morgan.
2689—Macpherson vs. Lockwood, Adm'r.
2383—Eagan vs. Walsh.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1045—S. & O. Mfg. Co. vs. Smith et al.
2794—Redich vs. Herroy et al.
4100—Benedict vs. Wheat.
2906—Bells vs. Gross.
3018—Stolbery vs. Schmitt.
3019—Schmidt vs. Briedenstein.
3020—Dreyer vs. Starck et al.
3023—Russell et al. vs. Fox.

Nos.
3025—Meyer vs. St. John.
3026—Kayser et al. vs. Genesener U. V. et al.
3027—Massemann versus Moore.
3028—Medicus vs. Ætna Ins. Co. of Hartford.
3029—Pugsley et al. vs. Ogden.
3032—Yale Lock Mfg. Co. vs. Mittnacht.
3034—Cordes vs. Elsas.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2615—Franche vs. Witters.
1931—Palleuz vs. Kohn.
2498—McCartie vs. Woods et al.
2499—Patterson vs. Woods et al.
2587—Adler vs. Helbig.
4102—Ruland vs. Kline.
4198—Monks vs. Miller.
2033—Cunningham versus Blossom.
3324—Dearing vs. Schmaltz.
4222—Carpenter vs. Pelt.

Nos.
1938—Feldman et al. vs. Rau.
2500—De Forest et al. vs. Sutt.
2585—Chadbourne vs. Coar et al.
4008—Jesuem vs. Hernstein.
4208—Duryea vs. Suckon.
3209—Same vs. Same.
4210—Same vs. Same.
4242—Cornell et al. vs. Danenbauer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
3759—Josuez vs. Murphy.
3054—Delamater et al. vs. Morgan.
3885—Wolf vs. Dreschfeld.
3971—Delamater et al. vs. Barker.
4018—Bauer vs. Bryant.
4325—Stevenson vs. Rathbun et al.
3077—Peisel vs. Ryberg.

Nos.
3078—Nash vs. Hoffman.
3080—Arango vs. Pitt.
3081—Carter vs. Voss.
3086—Hyman vs. Schlesinger et al.
3070—Coulter vs. Levy.
3090—Williams vs. Lockhart.
3092—Wells vs. Lafferty.
3093—Wall vs. Wadsworth.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
3898—Pettit vs. Garvey.
4361—Bowery Savings Bk. vs. Stadlbeyer et al.
2674—Asbury vs. Hale.
2764—Dalton et al. vs. Place.
2971—Wallot et al. vs. Morritz.
2992—Phelps vs. Seiter.
4402—Bertschy vs. Tilford et al.
3264—Neacey vs. Turley.
4441—Duparquet et al. vs. Otteneheimer.
4442—Py vs. Chauvaud.
4443—Duparquet et al. vs. Jost et al.
4296—Kappes vs. Boylance.
3369—Wright et al. vs. Reilly.
1143—Murphy vs. O'Connell.
1158—McGraw vs. King.
1888—Braunsdorf et al. vs. Aronson.
2681—Cohen vs. Mayer.
2729—McQuade vs. Walsh.
2756—Fencht vs. Guggenheim.
3036—Juch vs. Rodiger.
3037—Anderson vs. Allen.
3038—Thomson vs. Seger.
3040—Smith vs. Byrnes.
3042—Mayne vs. Mayne.
3043—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
3044—Delaney vs. Shelly.
3045—Hall vs. Mead.
3046—Webster vs. Adams.
3053—O'Connell vs. Shea.
3054—Callaghan vs. Garvey.
3056—Scheider vs. Goldman.
2957—Floris vs. Garvin.
3057—Cohn vs. Blunt.
3059—Walters vs. Dodd.
3062—Roth vs. Mauch.
3065—Peiser vs. Baird.
3067—Mesa vs. Bedell et al.
3068—McClovey vs. McArdle.
3069—Stadlman vs. Meyer.
3071—Coggill vs. Denny.
4405—Hedtfelder vs. Fichtner et al.
3074—Barber vs. Davis.
3075—McCormick vs. McCue.
2011—Glaser vs. Simon.
2921—Brown vs. Wahl et al.
2924—Bassett vs. May.
2798—Roe vs. Whelan et al.
2863—Pickhardt vs. Baxter et al.
2867—Lauterbach vs. Block.
2888—Hall vs. Remington Sewing-machine Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

William McEvoy, burglary.
Richard Gaggen, burglary.
Patrick Mullen, felonious assault and battery.
Lavina Brown, Mary Williams, grand larceny.
James Quigley, grand larceny.
Margaret Clark, James Stokes, grand larceny.
Erastus Hill, Frank E. Brinkerhoff, grand larceny.
Henry Breed, grand larceny.
Annie Knipet, grand larceny.
James Smith, grand larceny.
James Mahoney, petit larceny.
Edward Jones, petit larceny.
Thomas Farrell, petit larceny.
John Cody, assault and battery.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday, June 18: Nos. 82, 23, 36, 255, 256, 33, 37, 22, 45½.

SUPREME COURT—BUFFALO DISTRICT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 17.—The following is the Supreme Court, General Term, day calendar, for June 18: Nos. 1, 28, 35, 36, 37, 38, 114, 120, 124, 125, 131, 159, 164, 173, 191, 192, 200, 201, 204, 205, 208.

THE MERRIGAN MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Mrs. Sarah Merrigan, for the murder of Miss Margaret Hamill, was continued yesterday in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer. Messrs. Tracy and Keady conducted the defense, and Assistant District Attorney Moore appeared for the people. Mrs. Matilda Knowles was the first witness called to the stand after court opened. She repeated her testimony given at the former trial, as to visiting the house of a fortune-teller in New-York, in company with Mrs. Merrigan, some weeks before the alleged murder of Miss Hamill.

David C. Coe, who lived in the same house with Mrs. Merrigan, testified that on the evening of the alleged murder he heard the sound of a scuffle in Mrs. Merrigan's apartments, and that on the night of the fire, when Miss Hamill's body was discovered, he was urged by Mrs. Merrigan not to go into her rooms because there was kerosene in them. Coe also testified to putting out the fire with a pail of water, and discovering the half-burned body of Miss Hamill. Coe corroborated the statement made by Mrs. Kipp in court on Wednesday, to the effect that she heard a man's voice raised in angry tones during the scuffle in Mrs. Merrigan's room on the day on which the murder is alleged to have taken place. Several other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was not of special importance. One witness will be examined by the prosecution to-day, after which Mr. Keady will open for the defense.

AN INDIANA MURDER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 17.—A special dispatch from Terre Haute says: "Edward Jenkins, a dissolute young man, living in Hartford, Ind., shot and killed Henry Martin, a young farmer, with whom he quarreled yesterday. Jenkins fled, but was captured. There are threats of lynching him."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$15,000 U. Pac. S. F.. 94	200 Pacific Mail....... 32⅜
5,000 do........... 94¼	600 do.......s3. 32¼
400 West. Union...... 75⅞	100 do........... 32⅜
200 do.......s3. 75½	700 do........... 32½
100 do........... 75½	600 do.......s3. 32⅜
7 do........... 75⅞	500 Union Pacific...... 74⅛
600 do........... 75⅝	100 do........... 74⅝
100 do.......s3. 75⅝	300 do........... 74⅜
500 do........... 75¾	200 do.......b3. 74½
300 do.......c. 75¾	500 do........... 74½
100 Rock Island.....102¼	100 do........... 74⅜
300 do.......s3.102¼	100 do.......b3. 74⅜
400 do.......s3.102	400 do........... 74¼
100 do...........101⅞	300 do........... 74⅜
100 do...........102	100 do.......b3. 74⅜
500 Lake Shore....... 64¼	200 North-western..... 37¼
1500 do........... 64⅛	500 do........... 37⅛
600 do.......s3. 64	200 do.......c. 37¼
700 do........... 64	100 do........... 37⅛
2000 do........... 63⅞	100 do.......b3. 37¼
600 do.......s3. 63¾	100 do........... 37¼
500 do........... 63⅞	25 do........... 37⅛
1700 do........... 64	100 do.......s3. 37⅛
300 do.......b3. 64	100 do.......b4. 37¼
1800 do........... 63⅞	200 North-west. Pref... 50¼
800 do.......c. 63⅞	300 Erie Railway...... 16⅞
600 do.......s3. 63⅞	100 Kansas Pacific...... 20
500 do.......s3. 63¾	200 do........... 20⅛
1300 do........... 63¾	100 do........... 20¼
300 do........... 63⅞	100 do........... 20⅛
100 do.......b3. 63⅞	200 do........... 20
200 do.......s3. 63⅞	200 do........... 19⅞
300 do........... 63¾	100 St. Paul.......s3. 32¼
700 do........... 63¾	100 do........... 32¼
700 do........... 63⅝	600 do........... 32⅛
2000 do........... 63⅞	100 do.......u. r. 32⅜
100 do.......b3. 63½	100 do.......s3. 32⅜
100 Ohio & Miss..... 23⅞	100 do........... 32½
100 do........... 23¾	100 do........... 32⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..........121	$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..........118⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81.C.126¼	20,000 do..........118⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '61..........119⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..........119¼
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..........N.124⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R..........12.118
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65..........b.c.121⅜	16,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..........b.c.118½
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........125¼	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 S.C.6s, n.J.&J. 35	400 Pacific M..b. c.s3. 32¼
20,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 50¾	400 do........... 32⅜
5,000 do........... 50½	100 do........... 32½
6,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 73½	200 do.......s3. 32¼
1,000 N. J. Cen.Con.107¾	700 do........... 32⅜
4,000 C.&N.W.Cons. 95	300 do.......s3. 32½
10,000 C.&N.W.Cons. C. Gold bds.. 80½	200 do.......s3. 32⅝
	300 do........... 32⅜
3,000 Erie 3d........ 96½	400 do........... 32⅛
3,000 Long Dock B.100	200 do........... 32½
2,000 H. & St.J.8s.C. 83	200 do........... 32½
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.101¼	200 U. Pacific..b.c.s3. 74¼
2,500 do...........101½	300 do........... 74⅛
45,000 Har. 1st, 7s,C.110	1000 do........... 74
25,000 do.......b3.110	500 do.......b3. 74¼
10,000 H. 1st,7s,R.b.c.109¾	100 do........... 74⅛
1,000 Ohio & M. 1st, Spring. Div...... 80	600 do........... 74
	500 do.......s3. 74
60,000 U. Pac. 1st...104⅞	200 do........... 73⅞
7,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 99	100 T., W. & W...b. c. 7⅜
17,000 U. Pac. S. F.. 94¼	300 do........... 7⅜
10,000 do........... 94⅛	200 do........... 7½
5,000 P.R.of Mo. 1st. 94½	50 do........... 7½
2,000 do........... 94¾	500 do........... 7
3,000 Cl. & P.C.F.S.105	700 do........... 7⅛
500 Cleve.&P.4th.100⅛	900 do........... 7
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.... 57	1300 do........... 7¼
	900 do........... 7
10,000 LaC.&M.8s.1st100	100 do.......b10. 7
500 W. Un. Tel.7s.100⅛	400 C. & N. W...b. c. 37
50 Fourth Nat. Bk..101	100 do........... 37⅜
10 Bk. State of N.Y.114½	400 do........... 37¼
100 Quick. Min... 16½	200 do.......b3. 37⅛
200 do...b. c. 16½	1100 do........... 37
20 American Ex.... 61	300 do........... 36¾
100 U. S. Ex.....s30. 45	100 do........... 36⅞
300 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.102⅛	500 do........... 37
10 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 76	300 do.......b3. 37⅛
300 do........... 75¼	900 do........... 37
100 do........... 75⅞	300 do........... 36⅞
500 do.......b3. 75⅞	400 do........... 36¾
500 do.......s5. 75¾	100 Chi.&N.W.Pf.b.c. 50
500 do........... 75¾	400 C. & R. I.....b.c.102
300 do........... 75⅝	100 do.......s3.101⅞
300 do.......b3. 75⅞	100 do...........101⅞
1690 do........... 75½	200 do...........101¾
2500 do........... 75½	40 do...........102
200 do.......s3. 75⅜	200 do...........101⅞
400 do........... 75⅛	200 do...........101¾
1300 do.......s3. 75¼	100 do...........101¾
1600 do........... 75⅛	200 do...........101⅞
1000 do........... 75¼	200 do...........101⅝
4900 do.......b3. 75¼	300 do...........101⅞
100 do........... 75	200 do...........101¼
300 do........... 75¼	200 do.......b3.101⅛
1000 do........... 75⅛	400 do...........101¼
2600 do........... 75⅜	100 Ill. Cen.....b. c.101½
100 do........... 75⅛	200 C., M.&St.P.b.c.s3 32
100 do.......s15. 75	100 do.......s3. 31⅞
1300 do.......s3. 75⅛	300 do........... 31⅞
500 L.S. & M. S.b.c.s3. 63⅜	100 do........... 32
400 do........... 63⅛	100 do.......b3. 31⅞
500 do........... 63⅛	500 do........... 31¾
1900 do........... 63⅜	100 do........... 31¾
500 do.......s3. 63¼	1100 do........... 31⅞
1400 do........... 63¼	200 do........... 31¾
700 do.......s3. 63⅛	200 do........... 31⅝
2100 do.......s3. 63	200 do........... 31½
500 do........... 63	100 do........... 31⅝
300 do.......s3. 62⅞	100 do........... 31⅜
400 do.......s3. 62¾	400 do........... 31¼
600 do........... 62¾	100 do........... 31¼
3700 do........... 62⅞	200 do........... 31⅝
3400 do........... 63	100 do.......b3. 31⅞
2000 do........... 63⅛	800 do........... 31⅜
100 do.......b10. 63⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 49
200 do.......s3. 63	100 do.......c. 49
2200 do........... 63	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 23⅝
200 do.......s60. 62¼	1000 do........... 23½
1700 do........... 62⅞	1000 do........... 23⅜
3200 do........... 62¾	600 do.......s3. 23¼
600 do.......s3. 62¾	500 do........... 23¼
400 do........... 62⅞	200 do........... 23⅛
2500 do........... 63	1000 do........... 23
1300 do........... 63	100 Panama.....b. c.130
1300 do.......s3. 63	100 Mich. Cen....... 67
400 do.......b3. 63	400 C. & P. G'td..b. c. 90
1000 do........... 62⅞	300 do.......s3. 90
1000 do........... 62¾	8 N. J. Cen......b.c.110
1600 do.......s3. 62⅝	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 Ches.& O. 1st; coup. on....c. 39	1100 Lake Shore..... 62⅝
	1100 do.......s3. 62½
12,000 Harlem 1st.C.110⅛	1800 do.......s3. 62⅝
700 Pacific Mail.... 32⅛	1700 do........... 62½
600 do.......s3. 32⅛	700 do........... 62⅜
100 do........... 32⅜	300 do.......s3. 62¼
100 do.......s3. 32¼	1000 do........... 62¼
4000 Western Union.. 75	1000 do.......c. 62¼
2000 do........... 74⅞	300 do........... 62⅜
1900 do........... 75	1000 do........... 62¼
600 do.......b3. 75⅛	500 do.......s3. 62¼
200 do........... 75⅛	2800 do........... 62¼
100 do........... 75	100 do........... 62¼
100 do.......b3. 75	100 do.......s3. 62¼
200 do.......s3. 74⅞	2100 do.......s3. 62¼
600 Erie Railway..... 16¾	300 do.......s5. 62¼
500 do........... 16⅝	300 do.......b3. 62¼
9 N. Y. Cen.& Hud.102¼	200 do........... 62⅜
300 Union Pacific .b3. 74	3400 do........... 62¼
100 do........... 73⅞	30 do........... 62⅛
200 New-Jersey Cen...110	200 do........... 62¼
100 North-west..... 36⅝	1700 do........... 62⅛
100 do........... 36½	200 St. Paul.......s3. 31⅝
100 do........... 36⅛	300 do........... 31⅝
200 do........... 36½	1600 do........... 31¾
400 Rock Island....101¼	100 do........... 31½
100 do.......s3.101¼	400 Ohio & Miss.... 23
25 Del., Lac. & W.....117⅝	300 do........... 22⅞
300 Morris & Es..b3.100	400 do........... 23
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 48¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64..........119	$30,000 U. S. 10-40 R..........118⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104⅜	300 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 62⅛
8,000 do...........104⅞	2500 do.......s3. 62
20,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.110⅛	600 do........... 62⅛
1,000 West.Pac. bds. 97½	2800 do........... 62
16,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. 7s......110	100 do........... 61⅞
	1200 do........... 62
30,000 N.Y.C. 1st, R.116	100 do........... 62
200 At. & Pac.Tel.b.c. 23¼	900 do........... 62⅛
100 do........... 23	100 do.......s3. 62
60 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 81	100 do........... 62⅛
100 U. S. Express.. 45½	100 do........... 62¼
100 do........... 46	700 do........... 62¼
3500 W.U. Tel.b. c. s3. 75	800 do........... 62⅜
1000 do.......b3. 75⅛	1000 do........... 62¼
900 do........... 75⅛	800 do........... 62⅛
1200 do.......b3. 75¼	3100 do........... 62
700 do........... 75⅜	500 do........... 62⅛
1100 do........... 75½	2700 do........... 62¼
1000 do.......b3. 75½	2600 do........... 62⅜
200 do........... 75⅜	800 do........... 62¼
800 do........... 75½	100 Chic. & N.W.b. c. 36⅝
3400 do........... 75⅝	200 do........... 36½
100 N.Y.C. & H. R.b.c.102	600 C. & R. I. b. c. s3.101¼
500 Pac. Mail.b. c. s3. 32⅜	100 do...........101⅛
500 do........... 32½	100 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 31⅝
100 do........... 32⅝	200 do........... 31½
700 do........... 32¾	300 do........... 31¾
300 do.......s3. 32⅝	100 do.......s10. 31⅝
500 do.......b3. 32¾	400 do........... 31¾
100 do.......b3. 32⅞	10 Chic. & Alt...b.c.102½
600 do........... 32¾	200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 23¼
100 do.......c. 32¾	100 do.......b3. 23⅜
100 do........... 32⅝	200 do........... 23¼
300 Erie Railway.b. c. 16⅜	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 48½
400 do.......s3. 16½	100 do........... 48
100 Del., L. & W.b. c.118¼	100 do........... 48½
200 Union Pacific.b. c. 73⅞	62 do........... 48¾
100 do.......b3. 74	100 St.L.,I.M. & S.b. c. 19½
700 do........... 74	200 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 14¾
200 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 7	100 do........... 14½
100 do........... 7⅛	23 Mor. & Essex.b. c.100

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000 Har.1st,C.b3.110⅛	2500 Lake Shore..... 62¼
15,000 do...........110⅛	100 do.......s3. 62¼
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 23⅛	2400 do........... 62⅛
400 do.......s3. 23	2100 do.......s3. 62
200 do........... 23	500 do........... 62
300 Western Union.. 75⅝	800 do........... 61⅞
400 do........... 75⅜	1800 do........... 61¾
200 do........... 75¼	200 North-western.... 36⅝
300 do........... 75⅜	300 do.......s10. 36⅜
2900 do........... 75¼	200 do........... 36⅜
20 Mich. Central... 66	100 do........... 36⅜
600 Pacific Mail..... 32⅝	100 do........... 36¼
200 do.......s3. 32½	100 do........... 36¼
300 do........... 32⅜	200 Tol. & Wabash.... 7
300 Rock Island..s3.101⅛	100 do........... 6⅞
200 do...........101¼	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 22
100 Erie Railway..... 16½	500 Ohio & Miss..s3. 23⅛
700 do........... 16⅜	100 do.......b10. 23⅛
400 do........... 16¼	400 do.......s3. 23
800 do........... 16⅛	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.... 38
400 Union Pacific... 73⅞	100 Atlantic & Pac. Pf. 14¾
300 St. Paul........ 31⅝	

THURSDAY, June 17—P. M.

The stock market to-day was feverish and unsettled, with a general decline in prices, and comparatively little recovery at the close. The street was disturbed by dispatches from the West concerning the depredations of the grasshoppers and the unfavorable cable advices announcing additional suspensions at London. The fact that the Bank of England Directors, at their meeting to-day, did not deem it necessary to advance the rate of discount indicates that the situation on the other side may not be so grave as speculators here endeavored to represent it. The selling movement in stocks was most persistent in the case of Lake Shore, which declined steadily from 64¼ to 61⅞. The "short" interest in the stock is very large, and the same is equally true of many other speculative favorites, which, when the market recovers from its present depression, may possibly lead to a sharp upward turn in some instances. Rock Island declined from 102¼ to 101⅛; North-western Common touching 36⅛, St. Paul 31⅜, Ohio and Mississippi 23, Union Pacific 73⅞, and Western Union 74⅞. After the second call there was a recovery of ¼ to ¾ ℘ cent., but this was generally lost in the final dealings, when Lake Shore touched 61¾ and Wabash 6⅞. Erie was particularly weak in the late dealings and closed at 16⅛, the lowest point of the day. Missouri Pacific declined from 49 to 48, but subsequently recovered on a decision of the United States Supreme Court exempting the road from State taxation. Michigan Central was offered at 66 at the close, a decline of 2 ℘ cent. since yesterday; but other investment shares were firm and prices well sustained. The volume of business to-day was larger than yesterday, the transactions aggregating 226,000 shares, of which 107,700 were in Lake Shore and 50,100 in Western Union.

The money market was easy, with an improved demand in the afternoon, call loans having been done at 2½@3 ℘ cent., although at the close the rate dropped to 2 ℘ cent. There was an active demand for commercial paper, and prime names sold at 3½ to 5 ℘ cent.

As was intimated in late cable dispatches yesterday, there were further failures at London to-day—A. Gonzales & Co. and Malcolm Hudson & Co., the latter the London agents of the Government of Japan. Later in the day these failures were supplemented by the suspension of Messrs. Young, Boothwick & Co., J. C. Fanlie, Henry Adamson & Son, John Strachan & Co., and John Anderson & Co. Beyond the mere announcement of these failures, no particulars are at hand. These troubles, however, doubtless arise from the depression in the iron interests in England and the losses in the East India and South American trade. The failures had the effect of weakening British consols, but subsequently these were firmer on the favorable weekly return of the Bank of England, which showed an increase of £912,000 bullion, and a gain in the proportion of reserve to liabilities from 40⅛ per cent. last week to 46⅛ per cent. To-day the bank made an additional gain of £139,000 sterling on balance. The Directors at their weekly court allowed the minimum rate of discount to remain at 3½ ℘ cent., three months bills in the open market being discounted ⅛ lower. The market for securities closed as follows: Consols, for money, 92¾@92⅞; do., account, 92⅞@93; 1867s, 106⅜@106⅝; 1865s, old, 106⅝; 10-40s, 104½@104¾, and new 5s, 103⅜@103⅝. The sterling exchange market was quiet and firm on the basis of $4 87@$4 87¼ for long, and $4 90@$4 90¼ for actual business. The failures at London have induced a closer discrimination of good bankers' bills on the part of buyers. The nominal rates remain at $4 88 and $4 91. The troubles at London, in connection with the scarcity of commercial bills and the continued outflow of specie, has a tendency to stiffen the gold premium and sales were made to-day at 117⅛@117⅛. At the opening, cash gold lent free of interest to 1 ℘ cent. for use, but loans were afterward made at 1 and 2 ℘ cent. for carrying. The Treasury to-day awarded $500,000, gold, at 117.09 to 117.12½. The bids aggregated $1,195,000, at prices ranging from 116.88 to 117.12½. The shipments of specie to Europe to-day amounted to $1,300,000. The engagements for Saturday's steamers are $1,000,000.

Government bonds were in good request, and the market closed ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. higher than yesterday. Railroad mortgages were strong, the demand for the old and well-established issues increasing. Union Pacific securities were again higher, firsts selling at 104⅞, Land Grants at 99, and Sinking Funds at 94¼@94⅜, with large transactions. An active business was done in Harlem firsts at 110@110⅛ for coupon, and 109¾ for registered. One lot of $30,000 New-York Central registered firsts sold at 116. Rock Island 7s sold at 110, and Erie third at 96½, against 96 yesterday. In State bonds, Tennessees were ½@1½ ℘ cent. lower, but the remainder of the list was without important change.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,343,216 70
Gold payments	19[illegible],473 00
Gold balance	46,211,127 03
Currency receipts	1,596,754 70
Currency payments	813,130 80
Currency balance	48,784,003 89
Customs	327,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 17.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅜	118⅜
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1862	118⅛	118⅛
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1867	125⅛	125¼
American Gold	116⅞	117⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87½
New-York Central	102¼	102
Chicago and Rock Island	102½	101⅛
Pacific Mail	32¼	32½
St. Paul Common	32⅜	31⅝
St. Paul Preferred	55	54½
Western Union	75¾	75⅜
Union Pacific	74¼	73⅞
Lake Shore	64¼	61¾
Wabash and Toledo	8	6⅞
North-western Common	37⅜	36¼
North-western Preferred	50⅜	49¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	118⅛	118¼
New-Jersey Central	110	110
Panama	131	130
Erie	17⅛	16⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅞	23
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅛	4½
Harlem	135	135

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅛	102	400
Erie	16⅞	16⅛	4,100
Lake Shore	64¼	61¾	107,700
Wabash	7⅝	6⅞	5,600
North-western	37¼	36⅛	7,900
North-western Preferred	50¼	49¾	300
Rock Island	102¼	101⅛	5,040
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32½	31⅜	10,700
Pittsburg	90	90	700
Del., Lack. & Western	118⅜	118¼	100
New-Jersey Central	110	110	200
Michigan Central	67	67	100
Illinois Central	101½	101½	100
Union Pacific	74⅝	73⅞	7,900
Morris and Essex	100	100	323
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22	22	100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	14¾	14¾	250
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅞	23	7,800
Missouri Pacific	49	48	700
Panama	130	130	100
Western Union	75⅞	74⅞	50,100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	23½	23	1,000
Pacific Mail	32⅞	32¼	13,800
Quicksilver	16½	16½	200
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref	38	38	100
United States Express	45½	45	210
Kansas Pacific	20⅛	19⅝	600
Total sales			226,023

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅞	123⅛	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	121⅛	121¼
6s, 1881, r.	121	121¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	121⅛	121⅜
6s, 1881, c.	126⅛	126⅜	5-20s, 1867, c.	125⅛	125⅜
5-20s, 1862, r.	118⅛	..	5-20s, 1868, r.	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s, 1862, c.	118⅛	118¼	5-20s, 1868, c.	125	125¼
5-20s, 1864, r.	118⅞	119	10-40s, r.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, 1864, c.	119⅛	119¼	10-40s, c.	119⅛	119⅜
5-20s, 1865, r.	121⅞	122	5s, 1881, r.	117⅞	118⅛
5-20s, 1865, c.	121½	123	5s, 1881, c.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	120⅛	121¼			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $8,000 for interest and $296,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$37,770,000
Gold balances	1,134,940
Currency balances	1,344,663

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$68,604,592
Currency balances	4,203,267
Gold exchanges	7,976,486
Gold balances	1,399,036

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded.... 28	N. Y. 6s, Gold R.,'77 120
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 15	N. Y. 6s, Gold C.,'87.123
Ark.7s, Mem. & L.R. 15	N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'91.120
A.7s,L.R P.B.& N.O. 15	N.Y. 5s, Gold, '75....112
A. 7s, M., O. & R.Riv. 15	N. C.6s,old,Jan.&Ju. 20½
Ark. 7s, Ark.Cen. R. 15	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. 21½
California 7s.......117	N. C.N.C.R.Ja. & Ju. 51
Connecticut 6s.......108	N.C.N.C.R.,Ap.&Oc. 51
Georgia 6s........ 87	N.C.N.C.R.C.off J&J 33
Georgia 7s, new bds. 98	F.C.N.C.RC.offA&O 33
Georgia 7s, Indorsed. 94	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 12
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 95	N. C. Fund. Act,'68. 11
Indiana 5s........102	N. C. New bs, J.& J. 11
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.102	N. C. New bs,A.& O. 10
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.102	N. C. Sp. Tax,class 1. 4
Illinois War Loan...102¼	N. C. Sp. Tax,class 3. 3½
Kentucky 6s.......102¼	Ohio 6s, '75......... 99
Louisiana 6s....... 36	Ohio 6s, '81........102
Louisiana 6s, new bs. 36	Ohio 6s, '86........104
La. 6s, n., Fl'g Debt. 36	Rhode Island 6s.....106
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36	South Car. 6s....... 34½
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 36	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 34
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 25	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 34½
La. 8s. Lev.bs. of '75. 37	S. C. L'd C.,'89,J.&J. 32½
Michigan 6s, '78-'79.105½	S. C. L'd C.,'89,A.&O. 33
Michigan 6s, '83....106	S. C. 7s of '68...... 35½
Michigan 7s, '90....106	Tennessee 6s, old.... 50
Mo. 6s, due in '75...103	Tenn. 6s, new bs.... 49½
Mo. 6s, due in '76...103	Tenn. 6s, new series. 50
Mo. 6s, due in '77...103	Texas 10s of '76....102½
Fund'g bs., due '94-5.102⅞	Virginia 6s,old...... 37½
L.B.,due '81 to '91 inc.102¾	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 37½
Asy.or Univ.,due '92.102½	Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 37½
H. & St. Jo., due '76.102½	Va. 6s, Consol. bs.. 64
H. & St. Jo., due '86.102½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup. 58½
H. & St. Jo., due '87.102¼	Va. 6s,Con. 2d series. 46½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty Ln.105½	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.. 8½
N. Y. Coup. B'ty Ln.109	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924.. 73¼
N. Y. 6s,Canal L.,'75.110	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds...111¼	Buff. & Erie N. bds.103
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..104	Buff. & State Line 7s.102
B., H. & Erie 1st.... 26	Lake Shore Div. bds.100¼
Bur.,C.R.&M.1st,7s,g 30	L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st. 98½
Ches. & Ohio. ex-cou. 33	M. Cen. Con. 7s.1902.102½
Chic. & Alton 1st....113	N. J. So. 1st 7s..... 23½
C. B. & Q., 8 p. c., 1st.116½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..101½
Chic., R. I. & Pac....109⅞	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...101⅛
Cen.R.of N.J. 1st, N.112	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....100
C. R. of N.J. 1st, con.106⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 99
C.R. of N.J.,cou. con.107½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 99
Am.Dock & Im. bds.103	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C..118¼
M. & St.P. 1st,8s P.D.110	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.115¾
M.& St.P. 1st,LaC.D. 91⅛	H. R. 7s, 2d,S.F. 1885.110½
M. & St. P. 1st, Con. 74	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.110
M. & St. Paul 2d..... 81	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg..109
C. & N. W. Con. bds. 94½	North Missouri 1st.. 90¾
C. & N. W.Ex'n bds. 90	Ohio & M. Con. S. F. 98¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st....101½	Ohio & Miss. Con..... 95
Gal. & Chi. Ex.......107	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 75
Peninsula 1st Con... 96½	O. & M. 1st Sp. Div. 80
Chi. & Mil. 1st...... 98½	Cen. Pac. G. bds...105⅛
C.C.C.& I.1st,7s,S.F.106	C. Pac. San. J. Bch.. 92¾
Del., L. & West. 2d.111	C.P.,C. & Oregon 1st, 94⅞
D., L. & W., 7s Con.118	Union Pac. 1st bds..104⅞
Morris & Essex 2d...113	Un. Pac. Sink. Fund. 94⅛
Mor. & Es. 7s '71....106½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.. 94¼
Erie 1st Ex........102½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..112½
Erie 2d. 7s. '79....... 97½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..107
Erie 4th, 7s, '80..... 92½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..101
Erie 5th, 7s, '88..... 92	C.& P.Con.Sin.Fund.101½
Long Dock bds...... 99¾	C.&P.4th Sink.Fund.100
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.107	Col., C. & Ind. 1st... 47
Han. & St.Jo.8s,C.M. 82½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d... 16
Dub. & S. City 2d D.102	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 89
Ind.,Bl'n & W'n 1st. 28	Alton & TerreH.1st 105
Ind., Bl'n & W'n 2d. 7	Al. & T. H. 2d Pref. 91
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d..100¾	Al. & T. H. 2d Inc.. 72
M.S.N.I.S. F. 7 ℘ c.106	B. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s. 93
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...107¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 80
Clev. & Tol. N bds..103½	T.& W.1st, St.L.Div. 56
C., P. & A. old bds..104½	T. & W. Cons. Conv. 35
C., P. & A. new bds.103	Great West. 1st, '88. 78½
Det., Mon. & T. bds.102	

And the following for City Bank shares:

Mercantile..........108	Central National....100½
Merchants..........125	Chemical..........1,600
Merchant's Exch'ge.104	City..........300
Metropolitan..........134	Commerce..........124
New-York..........135	Continental..........103
North America..........103¾	Corn Exchange..........130
Park..........154	First National..........200
Peoples'..........140	Fourth National..........100½
Phenix..........100	Importer's & Trad's.205
Tradesmen's..........146¼	Manhattan..........151
Union..........137	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	..
City 6s, new	107⅛	107¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	..	131¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅛	50¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	53⅞	54
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60⅞	61
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅜	20⅞
Northern Central Railroad	30⅜	31
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Gold Loan	101¼	101⅜

The Bond Street Savings Bank announces that on and after July 19 depositors will be entitled to receive interest at the rate of *Six ℘ cent* per annum.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS WANTED.—Par and interest paid for bonds due at any time from date to Jan. 1, 1877, less one-eighth per cent. commission.
A. G. CRANE, No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

TWEED STILL IN PRISON.

THE DIFFICULTY IN PROCURING BAIL THE REASON OF HIS CONTINUED CONFINEMENT—A RUMOR THAT JAY GOULD WILL BECOME THE EX-BOSS' BONDSMAN—HOW YESTERDAY WAS SPENT ON THE ISLAND.

It was generally supposed that ex-"Boss" Tweed would be released immediately after the decision of the Court of Appeals in his favor, and people who are ignorant of the reasons for the delay have expressed some surprise that an event which will afford so much pleasure to himself and friends is so long postponed. The cause of the postponement of his departure from Blackwell's Island, it was stated on good authority yesterday, was the difficulty experienced in procuring bondsmen willing to become responsible for the immense amount of money required for his bail on the criminal and civil suits pending against him. Immediately after his release from prison he will be arrested on the criminal warrant, and after giving bail, to be fixed by Recorder Hackett or Judge Sutherland, of the Court of General Sessions, he will be then rearrested on the civil action for $6,000,000 and over. In this latter suit he will be required to find bondsmen to answer for his appearance in court in the sum of $3,000,000, and these bondsmen will be required to give sureties to double the amount of the bail asked. At the commencement of his difficulties Tweed might have been able to have placed $3,000,000 in the hands of his bondsmen as a guarantee to them for the risk taken. That, his friends aver, he cannot do now, as his fortune has melted away since his downfall. Moreover, rich men in the City who were his friends and would have become his bondsmen for any amount in his days of prosperity, are reluctant now to assume that responsibility. There are some of them, also, who would be willing to incur the risk, but who are fearful that by so doing they might become identified as members or friends of the old Ring. It is said that the official discharge of the prisoner by the Court of Appeals is now in the hands of his counsel, and that it is not served upon the Warden of the Penitentiary solely because of this delay in the procuring of bail. But it is now said that the dilemma in which Tweed and his friends are placed will not last much longer, as it is reported that Jay Gould will become the statesman's bondsman. After the necessary bail is procured and the papers are prepared, Tweed will be brought to the City. One of the probable events in the movements of his counsel will be a motion by them in the courts for a reduction of the bail in the civil suits. This motion will be made, it is said, before the bail is raised if too much difficulty is experienced, and afterward if it should be obtained.

The only event of interest which transpired during the day on Blackwell's Island was the arrival, early in the morning, of Major Quincy, Order of Arrest Clerk, and Tweed's late secretary, Mr. Dewey. The former went to converse with the Deputy Sheriff on matters connected with the case. When asked by Mr. McGonigle in what manner the Sheriff desired the prisoner should be conveyed to the City, Major Quincy thought that he, the Deputy Sheriff, should use his own judgment on that point. It is probable that, instead of being transported on the regular boat to the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, he will be taken across in the launch to the foot of Fifty-second street, where a private conveyance will be in waiting. Mr. Dewey's interview with Tweed was a prolonged one, and it was stated by persons who come in daily contact with Mr. Tweed that he spent some time during the morning in the examination of a law book. Although suffering somewhat from the effects of a recent severe illness the ex-Boss is reported to have been in the best of spirits since the decision of the Court of Appeals was announced to him. Warden Fox denies that Tweed has ever requested special favors or any unusual relaxation of the prison rules in his behalf. About 6 o'clock last evening he was visited by his son, William M. Tweed, Jr., who remained with him until nearly nightfall.

SUICIDE OF A BROOKLYN PHYSICIAN.

About 8:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Dr. Napoleon Palmer, an eclectic physician, residing at No. 36 Brooklyn avenue, called at the drug store of Joseph H. Benjamin, on Tompkins avenue, and purchased half an ounce of diluted prussic acid, which he said he required immediately for a patient. Dr. Palmer went directly home from the drug store, and bidding his wife good night, retired to his room. A few minutes afterward Mrs. Palmer went into her husband's bedroom, and was desired by him to take down stairs a glass which stood on the bureau. Dr. Palmer's son saw the glass when his mother brought it down, and remarked that it had been used to hold some acid. Mrs. Palmer immediately returned to her husband's room, and found him breathing heavily. A doctor was at once sent for, but the unfortunate man expired scarcely more than ten minutes after he had taken the poison. For the past two months Dr. Palmer has been subject to fits of despondency, which were induced, it is supposed, by the fact that two of his sisters have recently been sent to a lunatic asylum. It was not feared, however, by his relatives that he would commit suicide.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE DONOVANS—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday next we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story is completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

Our Washington dispatches give some facts and figures with reference to the Treasury receipts and liabilities, which will be found important. They set at rest the absurd cock and bull story of Congressman KELLEY, who insists that the country is on the high road to ruin. The story may be briefly told, and amounts to this, that on the 30th of June, the close of the fiscal year, there will be a balance in the Treasury, over and above all possible demands, including interest and the sinking fund, of $50,000,000 or more. That between July and December that amount will be exhausted, and the country compelled to borrow more, is one of those chimeras to which Mr. KELLEY'S diseased imagination constantly gives birth. If, however, these reports had no other authority than his, and no other motive than his intense desire to play Cassandra, they would be of little account. It is, unfortunately, the fact that they receive considerable currency and support in quarters where they appear to be intended only to help the "bear" interest on the Stock Exchange. The decency and morality of using the Government credit as a foot-ball for speculation need no characterization.

The eight Republican members of the Board of Aldermen who were declared "in contempt" very properly absented themselves from yesterday's meeting. This was the only dignified course open to them, and a steady perseverance in it will soon bring the majority to their senses. The twelve or thirteen Democrats who are left to transact Aldermanic business are, fortunately, powerless to fasten any jobs upon the City, or in fact, to do anything beyond showing their own ignorance and incapacity. Should they think fit, in this business, to imitate the obtuse obstinacy of our Democratic Mayor, they will be able to inflict but little damage on the public interests, however much they may help to throw contempt on the Democratic capacity for government.

We have already given some of the points made by the counsel of CHARLES L. LAWRENCE, in opposition to his trial on any charge other than that of the crime for which his extradition was obtained. Mr. District Attorney BLISS, in reply to these arguments, makes one important point. It is that the question as to what charges LAWRENCE is tried on is one of good faith between this country and Great Britain, and may call for diplomatic adjustment, but is not one which the prisoner has any right to be heard on. The case is still before the Attorney General; and it is a matter for congratulation, since the questions involved are delicate, and of some importance, that that officer is so peculiarly qualified to deal with it.

The State Democratic Convention of Ohio has placed its "banner" in the hands of the present Governor, WILLIAM ALLEN, with "Gen." SAMUEL F. CARY as candidate for Lieutenant Governor. ALLEN is a Bourbon, and his renomination is a distinct triumph of the reactionary element of the party. CARY is a demagogue, and a man who neither is nor deserves to be popular in Ohio, where he is known. These candidates are placed on a strictly inflationist platform, which does not speak well for Mr. THURMAN'S influence in his party in his own State. If the Republicans of that State do not elect their ticket next Fall, it will be because hard times have so far demoralized the people that they are too listless to take the trouble of electing first-rate men over second-rate ones.

It is now generally admitted by the Brooklyn Police themselves that the burglar who assailed Mr. SCHUTE is *not* MOONEY. The detectives of the neighboring city breathed easier when they thought that a lucky accident had put the criminal in their hands, and they proceeded to prove that their captive was the man in the most satisfactory manner. Their crowning proof was that Mrs. SCHUTE identified the man; but it turns out that Mrs. SCHUTE did not, and does not, do anything of the kind. The Brooklyn detectives are now thrown back on their "clues," which are plenty, and their own resources, which are scant.

The "extraordinary revelations" in regard to "the secret management of the Central Park Commission," which were published by Mr. JOHN FOLEY some eighteen months ago, have been rehashed by one of the Commissioners of Accounts and presented in the form of a report to the Board of Aldermen. The ridiculous and puerile character of these revelations has been long since exposed, and their resurrection at the present time is but another reminder of the thoroughly contemptible character of the majority of our Board of Aldermen. It was a gross impertinence on the part of the Aldermen to order any inquiry into the management of a State Commission, and the kind of report to which they have been treated shows that Mr. HOWE thought there was no possible danger of insulting the understanding of the men with whom he had to deal. We had an impression that the Commissioners of Accounts were intended to procure for the public information trustworthy and intelligent details about the way in which the current business of the City is conducted. For some time past they have been employed raking up materials for the satisfaction either of partisan malice or personal spite. If the Mayor, whose subordinates they are, cannot find for them some better employment, the people will see their official existence terminated without much regret.

THE ENGLISH FAILURES.

The most disquieting feature about the numerous suspensions of English business firms which have been announced during the last few days is that they have come somewhat unexpectedly. When the Aberdare and Plymouth Iron Companies and the brokers who discounted their paper went down, a fortnight ago, it was conceded that the force of the blow had been greatly weakened by the fact that it was known to be impending at least ten days before it fell. There is no evidence that the Collie group of failures, for still larger amounts than those of the first week in June, were similarly "discounted." In fact, the *Economist*, the highest financial authority in England, stated a few days after the Fothergill failures that the "impression in the market now is that no similar event of so serious a nature is likely to occur soon." The events which have occurred within ten days after this was written will be felt over a much wider area of business, and will certainly cause a more widely-spread feeling of distrust than attended the suspension of a discounting house of the second class and of two closely-affiliated iron firms, known to have been struggling against financial difficulties for fifteen years.

On the other hand, it is perfectly fair to infer that the later and more serious batch of failures have been only the natural result of a policy of increased caution on the part of bankers and money-lenders for which the failures in the iron trade demonstrated the necessity. A good deal of deserved censure was bestowed upon the lax system of discount under which the struggling South Wales firm had been enabled for years to keep its head above water. The Aberdare and Plymouth works were two separate establishments in point of site, but their proprietorship was identical, and there was no well-defined division between their business transactions. Yet the one set of managers drew accommodation bills upon the other, and the SANDERSONS discounted this paper to very large amounts. These bill brokers in their turn either rediscounted the paper, through the joint-stock banks, or lodged it as security for call loans. The banks that lent money on this paper had as their security the name of a firm of iron manufacturers known to be of slender means, and long suspected to be insolvent, backed by the name of a firm of bill brokers who had succeeded to some of the business of the OVERENDS, whose personal wealth was not large, and whose transactions with the FOTHERGILLS were greatly in excess of the risk which they could afford to take in any one concern.

The lesson of the disaster which followed this kind of "financing" was sufficiently obvious, and it was promptly acted on. The bank return for the week in which these failures occurred showed an increase of fourteen millions of dollars in the amount of private securities, and of ten millions in the amount of private deposits held by the Bank of England. Bankers had obviously begun to call in their balances, and to place the money thus obtained on deposit. Since the 2d of June this process seems to have continued. Operating along with it, there has doubtless been a much keener scrutiny into the character of commercial paper offered for discount, and a decided disinclination to touch anything that looked like accommodation bills. The joint-stock banks, having received one sharp lesson, were certain to subject their discount accounts to a very careful sifting, and any firms largely dependent on the aid of accommodating bill brokers, in their turn dependent on the banks, were pretty sure to go under. It seems exceedingly probable that the great Manchester shipping house, ALEXANDER COLLIE & CO., were absolutely dependent on this kind of inflated credit. Like the FOTHERGILLS, they evidently kept a great deal of accommodation paper afloat by the aid of bill brokers and of smaller firms, who lent them their names for a slight commission or some other consideration. Contraction of credit brings down a financial fabric of this kind like a house of cards, and inevitably involves a good many innocent people in the ruin it causes.

There is nothing in all this, however, to warrant the slightest apprehension of panic. It is nearly ten years since there was anything like an extensive weeding out in the trading and financial circles of Great Britain. In that interval there has been done a great deal of highly profitable business, but there has also been a great deal of bad business done also. The present blow to commercial credit does not come as did that which attended the failure of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. in a period of dear money, unbounded confidence, and all the outward evidences of prosperity. It comes as the result of the continuous pressure of unremunerative trade, and it occurs in the midst of a period of cheap money, low prices, and greatly restricted production in all branches of manufacture. A good many more weak firms may follow in the way of the FOTHERGILLS, the COLLIES, the SANDERSONS, and the BENSONS, and the excessive caution in granting credit which these suspensions may cause will doubtless seriously embarrass some people doing a legitimate business on a perfectly sound basis. But the process will, after all, not materially differ from that through which our own business firms have recently passed, and its completion will certainly be one more guarantee for the early return of a period of healthy and remunerative business on both sides of the Atlantic.

A NATIONAL CELEBRATION.

A happy combination of circumstances gave completeness and impressiveness to the centennial celebration at Bunker Hill yesterday. Perfect weather, admirable preparation, a great military display, a fair parade of industrial and benevolent organizations, a multitude of notable visitors, and, above all, large delegations from various parts of the Republic—these served to make the one hundredth anniversary of the first great fight of the American Revolution a brilliant occasion. The copious accounts of the doings in Boston, which we print to-day, show that the promise made by the patriotic Commonwealth was nobly fulfilled. The historic and picturesque old city was full of light and color, ablaze with genuine enthusiasm, and proud with its revival of the recollections of the past. The whole celebration seems to have been happily planned; the pageant of the day was evidently attended by numerous minor adjuncts, and what might, under ordinary circumstances, have been called several striking displays were mere preparations for the grand demonstration around which all other features were clustered. Boston has always excelled in civic processions, and that of yesterday, with its superb line of soldiery, unique groups of trades, societies, and dignitaries, its revolutionary relics, and floral emblems, evidently sustained Boston's time-honored reputation, and excited the admiration of all beholders and participants. It was a noble occasion fitly honored.

It would have been natural if the ceremonies and the oratory had at first been designed to emphasize the patriotic delight which Massachusetts has in reviving the military glories of her history. The memorable Seventeenth of June has always been a favorite festival in the Old Bay State; and her wandering sons seldom forget the anniversary, though its occurrence may find them in alien lands. But, whatever the projectors of this centennial celebration may have anticipated, the occasion soon assumed a national character. This is well. The battle of Bunker Hill marks a famous era in the history of the Republic. Events beyond human control placed that engagement on Massachusetts soil. Sons of New-England stood shoulder to shoulder there for the rights of man. But millions of freemen to-day claim their part in the heritage won on those bloody heights. And even across the Atlantic it is truly said: "Not only America, but England and the world, have reason to hold in grateful remembrance the day. It was a gain on all sides; for the great unquestionable principles of popular representation, self-government by popular municipal institutions, the independence of judges, and complete responsibility in the exercise of power, were equally at stake on both sides of the Atlantic." And it was a felicitous circumstance that so many representative men, officials, and civil and military organizations from other States were able to testify by their participation in yesterday's jubilee that the battle of Bunker Hill was a part of our national history of which we are very proud. The older Southern and Middle States responded to the invitation to celebrate, just as their forefathers answered to the call to arms one hundred years ago. Whatever may have happened in later years, we are yet one people, with a common heritage of heroism and a common future.

All this was not only admirably presented in the oration yesterday at Bunker Hill, but in the happy little speeches made at the reception of guests from abroad. It was shown in the decorations, where all manner of State, local, and national flags showed that the grand events which marked the opening of the American Revolution were of significance to all. The main part pertained to us alone, but none interested in popular government but had some share in it. The celebration at Lexington and Concord last April was more purely military; that at Bunker Hill seems to have had a more varied as well as a thoroughly national character. We may suppose that the Centennial which is to be observed in Philadelphia next year will be regarded as the crowning of a great work. Lexington and Concord were the first contests in an armed resistance to commercial oppression. The rights of the colonists were at stake, to be sure; but not until the redoubts were thrown up on the hills of Charlestown did the idea of a final separation of the colonies begin to take hold of the people. And so from the skirmish in the back country of Massachusetts and the battle on the borders of Boston Harbor, the Revolution went on until the formal Declaration of Independence was adopted at Philadelphia. There were years of fighting after that; but the national existence began where we shall celebrate it in 1876 with a peaceful festival in which industry, art, oratory, and all the substantial tokens of national progress shall take the place of military pomp and the memorials of battle-fields. In this latest festival Boston has done well, Massachusetts has done well, and the reunion of widely-separated communities of the Republic is a grateful spectacle. All this is an earnest of the great awakening of patriotic memories which shall honor the great National Centennial of 1876.

THE CHAMPION INFLATIONIST.

There is every reason to believe that so long as Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, lives, there need be no lack of inflationist arguments—such as they are. The mind of this member of Congress is an unfailing fountain of figures, and of what he regards as facts, and still more, of theories which, he believes, must be accepted by our unfortunate nation, if it hopes to escape utter ruin. The slightest pretext serves to start the flow of Mr. KELLEY'S calculations and statements. A few days since a Philadelphia *Times* reporter chanced to call upon him, and to ask him whether he had really said that the country was on the verge of bankruptcy, and if so, why? We do not think that the reporter fully understood the probable consequences of such a question, or he would hardly have asked it. The Judge admitted that he had made such a statement, and as for his reasons—well, as to those, he entered immediately on a chronological review of all that he had formerly said on the subject. He began to read his old speeches. The reporter complimented the speeches, but hinted that he would like some "special reasons" for the opinion referred to. The Judge apparently assented, but plunged immediately into a gloomy picture of the general condition of the country. He was laying on the shade in heavy strokes when the discouraged reporter a third time checked his eloquence, and asked him if he would be kind enough to give him some *facts* bearing on the question supposed to be under discussion.

Thus pinned, Judge KELLEY finally consented to say that he thought that the Treasury would not be able to pay the demands to be made upon it previous to the regular meeting of Congress—first, because it was losing gold constantly; second, because it would have to pay for the called five-twenties in gold; third, because it would be obliged to buy silver to redeem the fractional currency. For these reasons Mr. KELLEY expects to see the Treasury bankrupt before December, and regards an extra session of Congress as a not very remote possibility. We need not say that Mr. KELLEY'S anticipations are greatly exaggerated. That the revenue has in some of its branches fallen off is a fact well enough known to every one; but that the Treasury is on the brink of insolvency, or that Congress will be called in to raise funds before the regular session begins, are conclusions for which Mr. KELLEY furnishes no adequate grounds, and for which there is, in fact, no ground whatever.

But what is interesting to the business community is the announcement by Mr. KELLEY that the Forty-fourth Congress will repeal the provision for the resumption of specie payments, and will absolutely repudiate the pledge contained in that provision. Mr. KELLEY probably knows what he is talking about when he ventures to disclose the plans of the inflationist party. He is a bright and shining light in that organization. We suspect, indeed, that he is about the only man of decent intelligence in public life who does sincerely and without affectation or demagogism, cling to the doctrine that paper money is an unalloyed blessing. He has won by his earnestness, his persistency, and, we may add, by his unselfish devotion to this idea, the position of an inflationist leader, and we have no doubt that he is cognizant of an attempt to revive the currency dispute in the next Congress. What will be the result we shall not undertake to prophesy, but we do not for an instant suppose that the agitation once renewed will stop with the repeal of the act of Jan. 14, 1875. Indeed it cannot do so. The inflationists themselves would be compelled by their success in this their first step to make a further advance. Having secured a repudiation of the pledge to pay several years hence the demand notes of the Government, they will feel impelled to increase the issue of those notes. The arguments for one measure require the other. There will be no possibility of pausing in the fatal course. With President GRANT in possession of the veto power, no inflation measure is likely to succeed, and the inflationists may be driven to introduce the issue in the campaign of 1876. Those, therefore, who suppose that the financial question is settled permanently are likely to find themselves gravely mistaken.

RAILROAD COMPANIES AND THE PUBLIC.

A decision at common law has recently been given by the highest court of appeal in England which materially affects the interests of all public carriers, but especially of railroad companies, on account of the custom, prevalent with them, of making terms in their own behalf in their dealings with the public. We noticed a short time ago an order issued by the Directors of one of the most successful railroads in New-Jersey, limiting the privileges of persons holding excursion tickets. According to the new rule, these tickets, which used to hold good for any time, are now declared to be available for two days only, the day of issue and the day following. We doubted the legality of this, and expressed the opinion that such action on the part of the railroad companies could not be sustained in a court of law. This view is fully supported by the ruling just rendered in the House of Lords, which, as a precedent that will doubtless have weight with the courts here, is deserving of attention.

The facts are these. Lieut. STEVENSON, an officer in the British Army, was a passenger in the steam-ship *Countess of Eglinton* when the vessel was wrecked on her voyage between Dublin and Silloth. He brought an action against the owners for loss of baggage and the expenses incurred by the disaster. The action was defended, and two pleas were put in; the first alleging that the wreck was not due to negligence, and the second averring the absence of all liability, on the ground that on the back of the tickets issued to passengers the owners had printed a statement disavowing liability for any loss, injury, or delay, whether arising from the neglect or default of the company or their servants or not. The former plea broke down through proof being rendered that the wreck had been due entirely to the negligence of the officers in command of the vessel. The only question, therefore, which remained for decision, was whether the conditions printed on the ticket were of any value as a contract between the company and their passengers. The Court of Session in Scotland had ruled that they were not, and it was in consequence of that ruling that the case was taken to the House of Lords.

There the defendants in the original action were represented by some of the ablest counsel at the English Bar, and the case was put forward with consummate eloquence and skill. But the point at issue was simply one of law. The Lord Chancellor remarked that before the conditions printed on the ticket can be held to be binding, it must be conclusively shown that they were not only printed and published, but expressly stated to the individual passenger at the time of purchasing his ticket, and before it had been paid for. Lord HATHERLY asserted the view which he expressed on the occasion before referred to, that a passenger ticket is, on the face of it, merely a receipt for money paid for a certain function which the company undertakes, by accepting the money, to perform with due diligence and care at any reasonable time that the passenger may find convenient to himself.

The answer to this, put in by the counsel for the company, was that of "constructive notice." It was urged that a passenger by accepting a ticket becomes constructively aware of the conditions made by the company, and under which they issue it. But this was overruled on the ground that the doctrine of construction must not be extended further than is absolutely necessary in the public interest; and that a railroad or steam-ship company must not be allowed discretionary power to impose conditions on its passengers by printing them upon their tickets. A further reply might have been made, on the ground that the "acceptance" is made by the company, not by the passenger. The former receives money upon certain implied conditions, and for an implied and partly stated purpose. The latter, if he would go to a certain destination, is compelled to purchase the means of doing so. He accepts nothing, but the company takes his money with the understanding that it will render him an equivalent for it of the kind desired.

There appears, however, to have been no difficulty in arriving at a decision. The court declined to hear the counsel for Lieut. STEVENSON, and unanimously sustained the ruling of the court below. This takes from railroad companies, ship owners, and public carriers generally, the power of making terms with the public at their own discretion, and the justice of the decision cannot be denied. It compels such companies to go to the Legislature, where the public interests ought to be, though they are not always, adequately protected. A law of extreme injustice to the public was passed by the New-Jersey Legislature some time ago, whereby the responsibility of railway companies in that State for losses of baggage was placed at the lowest limit. But legislation of this kind is often due to the want of proper vigilance on the part of the public, almost as much as to the operations of lobbyists. The judgment before us is a substantial vindication of the rights of the people under the common law, but in cases where the people allow these rights to be barred by legislative enactment, they have only themselves to blame. Where they are not so barred they ought to be at all times asserted.

CHILD-STEALING.

Foreigners tell us that in dealing with abuses, annoyances, and crimes, we are a patient and long-suffering people. In many of the relations of life events are constantly occurring which, although full of inconvenience, are tolerated with a great deal of equanimity and good nature; whereas, if similar conditions were to be met with in other cities, they would give rise to the expression of much indignation and impatience. Perhaps the advantage is sometimes on our side.

But it is possible to carry the exercise of this kind of virtue too far. If great crimes excited a little more public feeling, there would be a better prospect of their becoming less frequent. Instead of that, it would almost seem that people are becoming indifferent from familiarity, so little do the worst outrages, constantly repeated, affect the current of public opinion in any useful and practical direction. Murders, burglaries, robberies of every description, crimes of all kinds, perpetrated under the most astounding circumstances, are reported from day to day, and the only result is that they furnish food for a little sensational reading, or topics for a passing conversation. They then pass from memory, and other novelties of the same kind come in afresh to supply their place. They lead to no new legislation, such as would be necessary to prevent their recurrence. They stimulate no new activity on the part of the Police to arrest the offenders. But society remains content to move quietly along with a cool indifference to what is passing, so long as the immediate consequences of these events affect only the interests of individuals.

The abduction of CHARLIE ROSS created some excitement at the time, because, perhaps, of the chord of sympathy which was struck in the breast of every parent throughout the land. The excitement, too, was kept up by a chain of incidents, real or alleged, which occurred subsequently in connection with it. But it died away at last, and nothing useful has resulted from the experience. Since that event abductions, more or less successful, of young children have been frequent, and so recently as Saturday last a young girl ten years of age was enticed from her home in West Hoboken and grossly insulted by a band of ruffians, who during the night returned her to her parents, only because they feared discovery as a consequence of the active exertions that were made by the father of the child.

The neighborhood in which this occurred is, in some respects, one of the worst round New-York, not from the character of the inhabitants, who for the most part are respectable, but as being frequented by the criminal classes of this City and of those on the New-Jersey side of the river. From Hoboken to beyond Union Hill, the west bank of the Hudson is filled with the resorts of these people. To some they go ostensibly for pleasure, but near at hand are places of concealment which, for years past, have served to hide away evidence of some of the greatest crimes. The whole history of the place for some time has been one of murder, robbery, and criminal assault. The place to which the little girl, BERTHA FROLICH, was decoyed by the ruffians who stole her on Saturday evening, is perfectly well known to all the authorities in the neighborhood as a resort of criminals, and as the scene of many crimes. But notwithstanding its reputation, nothing has been done to put residents and travelers in that locality in any better condition of safety. A division of local authority may have contributed in some measure to that neglect. But, in part at least, this has been remedied of late; and even where it still prevails, it ought not to be made an excuse for any longer tolerating the continuance of a state of things which is not only a disgrace to the people in the neighboring municipalities, but a source of danger for miles around. This, however, is only the local aspect of the particular case before us—that, in fact, which applies especially to the residents in Hoboken, Weehawken, Union Hill, and the vicinity. It is for them to insist upon a more efficient Police service, and for the maintenance of a closer scrutiny over the miscreants who frequent the locality for evil purposes. It is almost needless to say that the abductors of BERTHA FROLICH were not arrested, although they cannot have been at any time far from the Police.

It is time, however, that the people generally should evince a warmer interest in the necessity for putting a stop to the repetition of crimes of this particular kind. Child-stealing is an offense which should be productive of something more than a little temporary public indignation. If it cannot be stopped in any other way, a severe example should be made of those who indulge in it. If this cannot be done under existing laws, new laws should be enacted for the purpose. Young children cannot be expected to protect themselves against the machinations of bad men and women; but they have a right to all the protection which the law can give, and society, too, may justly claim some proper defense against a crime than which there are few, if any, that are more atrocious. The public cannot afford to treat it with indifference, for it is one of those things about which the exercise of too much patience itself becomes a crime.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. HARKINS' BENEFIT.

The performance of "The Big Bonanza" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening is for the benefit of Mr. D. H. Harkins. Mr. Harkins now fills the rôle of *Prof. Cadwallader* in the play which appears to have revived the fortunes of the house, which, by the way, is to remain open next week, while all other up-town theatres are closed; he is, however, no stranger to the public, who will doubtless be glad to-night to show their appreciation of the *bénéficiaire's* long years of good service.

AFFAIRS AT WALLACK'S.

It is worth while noting not only that the stay of Messrs. Harrigan and Hart at Wallack's Theatre ends with the present week, but that "The Donvans" have, since Monday, become the vehicle for an exhibition of feats of a wonderful kind by a company of Japanese performers. These swarthy acrobats, who appear in the second or "variety" act of the drama, do some exceedingly clever things in the way of balancing boxes, bottles and long bamboos, and one of their number, a mere child, with a parasol as a balancing-pole, walks a rope stretched, at an angle of 45°, from the stage to the top of the proscenium with surprising grace and surety of step. The representation at Wallack's is decidedly entertaining, and nothing but entertainment should be sought at a City play-house between June and September.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Of the new opera at the Paris Variétiés *Galignani* writes as follows: "What is called a comic opera in three acts has been brought out here with success under the title of 'Le Manoir du Pictordu,' the libretto by two young authors—M. Albert de Saint-Alb n ('Robert Milton,' of the *Figaro*,) and M. Arnold Mortier, the 'Monsieur de l'Orchestre' of the same journal—and the music by M. Serpette. This last is quite a young man, a Prix de Rome, who made his début at the theatre, two years since, with the 'Branche Cassée,' the music of which obtained a fair success. The same good fortune has attended him in the present case."

The Theatre Royal, Leeds, was entirely destroyed by fire on May 28, the flames having been discovered within a few minutes after the audience had left the building. After the performance the gas-men and others made the usual inspection of the premises, and found nothing to excite suspicion, but about 10:45, while conversing on the stage, a piece of burning scenery fell near them. Prompt steps were taken to cope with the flames, but so rapid was the work of destruction that by midnight the fire had swept from end to end of the theatre, leaving nothing but the walls standing. The loss is estimated at between £30,000 and £35,000.

The London *Times* of May 31 says: "One of the most interesting and ingenious dramas of incident that have been seen for some time is a play in four acts, entitled the 'Detective,' which was brought out at the Holborn Theatre, now called the 'Mirror,' on Saturday night. The English authors, Messrs. Clement Scott and E. Manuel, have adapted it from 'Le Parricide,' a piece founded by M. Adolphe Belot on one of his own novels and produced not long ago at Paris. The fact should not be ignored that Mr. Horace Wigan, now the manager of the Mirror, has purchased the French copyright. Though the plots of the two pieces are widely different, the coloring of the 'Detective' is exceedingly similar to that of Mr. Tom Taylor's celebrated 'Ticket-of-Leave Man,' and the similarity is rendered still more apparent by the circumstances that two of the principal parts in each are sustained by the same actors and stand in the same antagonistic positions to each other. The tale in which they figure is one of modern crime; the chief villain is represented by Mr. R. Atkins; the *Detective*, who ultimately hunts him down, by Mr. Horace Wigan."

THE SEWERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A law exists against the blowing-off steam into the sewers, yet this building yesterday afternoon was filled with sewer-soaked steam, and soil-pipes all heated thereby, blown from some boiler into the sewers. The stench was intolerable.

A friend of ours, resident up town, states that such annoyances frequently occur in several City districts, filling houses with abominable stenches.

May not this disregard of the law relative to allowing steam to escape into the sewers be the cause of much sickness in families. Diphtheria, small-pox, and kindred diseases would have here a plentiful supply of virus.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
No. 292 Pearl street.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE RIFLEMEN IN IRELAND.

A MATCH YESTERDAY—THE IRISHMEN SCORE 745 AND THE AMERICANS 739 FOR PRACTICE—RIGBY WINS THE CUP.

DUBLIN, June 17.—A shooting-match for the Dublin Rifle Club's Long-range Challenge Cup, in which the American riflemen participated, took place at Dollymount to-day. The best scores were as follows:

Irishmen—Rigby, 135; Hamilton, 132; J. Rigby, 125; Pollak, 121; Milner, 113; Johnston, 119.

Americans—Fulton, 131; Bodine, 129; Dakin 127; Gildersleeve, 123; Coleman, 112; and Bruce, 117. The total score of the Irishmen was 745, and of the Americans, 739. The match was won by Rigby. The shooting of to-day is regarded here as showing the comparative superiority of the Americans, considering that the match was mainly for practice, and that this was their first visit to the scene of the coming contest. The weather during the shooting was hazy, and rain fell almost continuously.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN LONDON—FAILURES YESTERDAY.

LONDON, June 17.—Malcolm Hudson & Co., Japan merchants, No. 5 Crosby square, and Annibal Gonzales & Co., merchants, No. 50 Palmerston Buildings, have failed. It is believed their liabilities are not heavy. Their failure was caused by the suspension of Alexander Collie & Co.

LATER.—Several other failures are announced this afternoon, mainly of houses engaged in the East India trade. More are believed to be imminent. There is a general feeling of disquietude in business circles.

FAILURE OF SEVERAL BILL DISCOUNTERS.

LONDON, June 17.—The following additional failures of bill discounters are announced: Young, Borthwick, & Co., John Anderson & Co., and J. C. Fowlie. The liabilities of Young, Borthwick & Co. are stated at $12,500,000, and those of John Anderson & Co. at $1,000,000. J. C. Fowlie's liabilities are not known yet.

STOPPAGE OF A MANCHESTER HOUSE AND TWO MORE LONDON HOUSES—OTHERS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

LONDON, June 17.—Messrs. Westhead & Co., of Manchester, have failed. Their liabilities are $1,000,000. The failure is also announced of John Strachan & Co., East India merchants, of No. 121 Bishopsgate street, within, with liabilities of $1,000,000, and of Henry Adamson & Sons, ship and insurance brokers, No. 75 Mark lane, whose liabilities are not given. It is understood that further stoppages will be declared to-morrow, including an important house.

FRANCE.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION BILL—THE EXAMINING BOARD.

PARIS, June 17.—The Assembly, in debate on the University Education bill yesterday, passed, by a majority of 54 votes, the amendment of M. Paris, providing that degrees be awarded by a Board of Examiners which shall consist half of State and half of free professors. This is regarded as a victory for the Ultramontanes, as the free professors are clericals.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE EFFECT OF THE AMENDMENT.

LONDON, June 17.—The *Times* says the French University Education bill as amended makes changes of immense importance. It gives the death-blow to a system of educational despotism under which a secular and often sceptical body has hitherto shaped the higher teaching of young men who filled the professions and made the laws of the country.

PASSAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION BILL—MEETING TO PROMOTE REPRESENTATION AT PHILADELPHIA.

PARIS, June 17.—The Assembly to-day finally passed the University Education bill.

A meeting was held to-night, which was largely attended, to promote the exhibition of French products at the United States Centennial Exposition. Gen. Sickles and Marshal Canrobert made speeches. Resolutions were adopted in favor of taking all possible measures to secure a worthy representation of France at Philadelphia in 1876.

GERMANY.

MEETING OF THE ALSACE AND LORRAINE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

STRASBOURG, June 17.—The Governor of Alsace and Lorraine to-day opened the session of the Provincial Committee. He declared that the beneficial influence of the committee was increased the more thoroughly the principle was adhered to that the interests of the province were indissolubly bound to those of the German Empire.

SPAIN.

SAGASTA AND KING ALFONSO.

MADRID, June 17.—Señor Sagasta and his principal supporters have presented homage to King Alfonso.

ITALY.

PROROGATION OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

ROME, June 17.—The session of the Chamber of Deputies has been prorogued.

INDIANS ON THE WAR-PATH—PURSUIT ORDERED.

OMAHA, Neb., June 17.—Telegraphic information was received at the head-quarters of the Department of the Platte last evening that a war party of about seventy-five Indians was seen on the 14th inst. sixty miles south of Camp Robinson, supposed to be going south. The commanding officer at Sidney was immediately ordered to hold his command in readiness to move at once, and as soon as he heard of the whereabouts of the Indians to go after them with every man he could put in the saddle, and to overtake them and kill all he could, and if any surrendered to bring them in. Nothing has been heard from them yet.

THE EXCURSION OF THE PALETTE CLUB.

The Palette Club and a goodly host of its friends enjoyed a delightful trip up the North River on night before last. The Plymouth Rock had been secured for the occasion, and about 2,000 persons tenanted its broad cabins and paced its breezy decks. At 8 o'clock precisely the steamer moved from the foot of Twenty-third street into the stream, and the proceedings of the evening were at once entered upon with considerable spirit. Dancing was first in order, and quite as many couples as could find room on the main deck tripped about in the soft moonlight for an hour or more. Then a brief concert was had in the cabin. Herr Gustav Satter caused a fine Knabe piano to successfully rival in sweetness and force the utterances of the band, and there was singing by Misses Thursby and Drasdil. At 11 o'clock a ferry-boat crept beside the Plymouth Rock, and a few minutes later Mr. Theodore Thomas and his whole orchestra were aboard. Another concert then commenced, the programme including nine of the most familiar selections of the Central Park Garden répertoire, two of which—Vieuxtemp's "Fantaisie—Caprice" and Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2"—were interpreted with uncommon expression and precision. As the last strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin" fell upon the ear the steamer reached Twenty-third street—it was 2 o'clock in the morning. For the excellence of the general arrangements the Managing Committee of the Palette Club, under the direction of Mr. Clark Bell, their President, is entitled to hearty commendation, while to the judgment and taste of Mr. H. F. Keidel the club and its guests are specially indebted for the delicious music, which was certainly the most prominent feature of the excursion.

BUNKER HILL CENTENARY.

ON BREED'S HILL.

Continued from First Page.

to the eloquence of Webster and Everett in the laying of the corner-stone and the dedication of the monument, but added that all their genius and talent could not accomplish half as much towards welding together the different sections and interests of the nation as was effected by occasions like the present. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Trinity Church, Boston, after which the meeting dispersed.

THE EVENING FESTIVITIES.

RECEPTIONS AND DINNERS TO VISITING ORGANIZATIONS — GEN. SHERMAN'S ADDRESS AT THE LOYAL LEGION BANQUET —OTHER SPEECHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 17.—The evening was given over to social festivities which formed a proper supplement to the celebration of the day. The banquet of the Loyal Legion, which was the event of the evening, took place at the Parker House. Gen. Palfrey presided. Among the guests were Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hawley, Gen. Burnside, Gen. Kilpatrick, Admiral Steedman, Admiral Nicoll, Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. At about 8 o'clock Gen. Burnside entered, and was received with hearty cheers. An hour later Gen. Sherman arrived, and was received with the warmest enthusiasm. The popular demand compelled him to make a speech. He said:

GENTLEMEN: The enthusiasm with which you receive me to-night is certainly so complimentary that I cannot help complying with any request you may choose to make. Certainly I ought not to make any speech to-night. I came here on your cordial invitation, which I could not refuse, and I can recognize in almost every phase of this feast that a soldier is a soldier still, and that you cannot shake off that character when you please. If you once get that feeling in your heart by association with military men you cannot get rid of it again. Now, when there is such a spirit animating men don't all of us have it? Now, I am almost certain, so far as I am able to judge, that there is no occasion for any more soldiers in our country, although there may be plenty of occupation for them among the Indians. [Laughter.] Take any organization of our Civil Government, however, and make any supposition you will, representative men and statesmen, as well as the profession, inspire me to judge that in all civil government there is necessity for force. Now, intelligent force governs ordinarily better than brute force, men governed by high, chivalrous principles, are amenable to law, and with that definition it makes no difference whether you are volunteers or regulars, or what you are. [Applause.] I am a regular and volunteer, and so are you all. [Applause.] I have been struck with one thing since I have been in Boston. You will excuse me for looking at things in a plain matter-of-fact way. I must consider, perhaps, our friends from the South. You not only hold out the right hand of friendship, but exhort them to come. I am glad to see this beginning of good feeling between Boston and Charleston. Extremes meet always. They sometimes show like weather cocks which way the wind blows. [Laughter.] Now I think these two States indicate which way the wind is blowing to-day. I have a sort of feeling that they encourage the people of the country to come together and be hail fellows well met. It is very much like the old Scripture story of the prodigal son. You not only give them the right hand of fellowship, but kill the fatted calf for them. I say that is all right, gentlemen, but I say also, and if Fitz Hugh Lee is here, I say it directly, I would not have him draw any wrong feeling from that fact. If they are really side by side with us in the national cause it is well; but they must not presume on this kind of feeling; good friends can be as good enemies; we come from the old Yankee stock, and I profess to be a Yankee myself. [Applause.] We made first-rate friends, but devils of enemies. With that preliminary, I go as far as the furthest to welcome them here with the full measure of welcome, though they have fought against us—if, I repeat, they promise never to do so again.

Gen. Sherman ended amid long-continued applause, and Gen. Burnside was then called upon and greeted with three rousing cheers. After Gen. Sherman, Senator Burnside, Mr. Blaine, Gov. Hartranft, and others, made short addresses, after which the evening was devoted to convivial exercises.

DINNER BY THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY.

Another social occasion was the dinner given by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Massachusetts in the big tent on the Common to the veteran organizations in their division. However it may have been with the Veterans, the Ancients could endure hunger no longer, and when the Fitchburg Depot was reached on the way to Charlestown, the order was given to fall out of line, and Ancients and Veterans went almost on the double-quick, to the tent. Arriving there no delay was had in getting at the ample feast which had been prepared. Happily before eating everybody was too hungry to talk, and after eating was too full for utterance, so there were no speeches. When everything eatable and drinkable had been consumed, there was an informal leave-taking, and so the banquet came to a fortunate end. The Seventh New-York has been the recipient of numberless private courtesies, but only two had a public character. After the dismissal of the parade, on the invitation of the Eighth Massachusetts, the Seventh marched to a vacant building in Causeway street, where an elegant collation had been prepared for them. After ten hours of marching hosts and guests were able to do it justice. After this the Seventh was escorted to its quarters by the Eighth. In the evening the Boston Independent Cadets gave a reception to the Seventh at the armory of the former in Tremont street. The affair was entirely informal, and, therefore, thoroughly enjoyed by the members of both corps, nearly all of whom were present. To-morrow the Seventh, having been reviewed by Gov. Gaston at 2 P. M., will have a dress parade, and then leave for home by the Fall River line, reaching New-York early Saturday morning.

THE ILLUMINATION.

The attempted illumination from the summit of the Bunker Hill Monument, the City Hall, and the State House, and which promised to be a successful affair, did not altogether come up to public expectation. Late in the afternoon the sky was overcast, and by 10 o'clock the rain, which had been threatening, commenced to fall lightly at first, but for a short time in sufficient quantity to drive the crowds in the street to shelter. But in spite of all drawbacks and difficulties the display at the City Hall was very creditable. Over the entrance on School street was an arch in gas jet showing "1775, June 17, 1875." On the dome of the building were circles of other gas jets, which showed no motto, but admirably served the purposes of an illumination. The lights from the top of Bunker Hill Monument showed to great advantage. When midnight came, Boston began to resume its normal condition. The weather had cleared to a great extent, but the tired thousands who had from early dawn been engaged in the resurrection of true national feeling from the troubles of the recent past, were, perforce, compelled to seek retirement and rest, where they all slept must be mystery for all time. So ended the first great centennial of Massachusetts; great in itself, in its influence and probable results, but so exhaustive in its immediate requirements that everybody is glad it cannot occur again for a hundred years.

The celebration has far exceeded any anticipations that could have been formed. Carefully prepared estimates give the military at 11,500 and the aggregate number of men in the procession at 26,000.

THE CELEBRATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Telegraphic dispatches announce that the Centennial was very generally observed throughout the country. In all the larger cities the public and many of the private buildings were decorated with flags and banners. The Alabama Press Association, now visiting Saratoga, sent a cordial greeting to the Mayor of Boston.

The celebration at Buffalo was particularly noticeable, the city Militia, the Buffalo City Guards and other military organizations taking part. The procession was an imposing one and paraded the principal streets of the city. The original programme of dedicating a monument at Forest Lawn Cemetery with appropriate exercises, erected by Hon. E. G. Spaulding to the memory of nine relatives who fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, was seriously interfered with by a drizzling rain which set in in the morning, and continued all day. Exercises were held instead in the First Presbyterian Church, and were attended by a large concourse of people. Hon. James Sheldon presided, and delivered the opening address. Rev. G. W. Heacock was the orator of the day.

MARYLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 17.—The cordial reception and generous hospitality of Boston to the Fifth Maryland Regiment has been the subject of general comment throughout the city to-night. It is most sensitively appreciated, and has kindled a feeling of friendship and gratitude among all classes as sincere as the hospitality of Boston has been generous.

REMAINS OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

UTICA, N. Y., June 17.—The remains of Col. Benjamin Walker and Dr. John Cochran, Revolutionary heroes, and their wives, were transferred from the old burying-ground to Forest Hill Cemetery to-day, under the auspices of the Cemetery Association. Col. Walker was Aide to Baron Steuben, and died in 1818, aged 65 years. Surgeon Cochran was Medical Director of the Military Hospitals of the United States, in the Revolutionary War, and grandfather of Gen. John Cochran, of New-York. He died in 1807, in the 77th year of his age.

CELEBRATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A PICNIC AT SULZER'S PARK.

The centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated last night at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of Warren Council, No. 85, Order of United American Mechanics. The exercises commenced with the performance of a selection of national airs on the piano by Signor Farini, who was warmly applauded. The Chairman then introduced Col. John Missing, who said that although they had met to celebrate the battle of Bunker Hill for the hundredth time, the anniversary had never grown dull or lost its interest to freemen. Looking back over the history of the world, and glancing at the many struggles for independence from the earliest period down to the present day, it would be seen that the greatest battle and struggle for the rights of man had been begun in our own country, at Lexington, and continued at Bunker Hill. [Applause.] The extraordinary progress made during the century of its existence by the United States would mark that epoch as one of the brightest in the history of the world. The greatness of the Roman Empire, which it had taken centuries to create, had been equaled in this country within the century of the nation's life. This magnificent country, with its unrivaled natural treasures and progressive manufacturing ability, united with the solidity of its admirable institutions and the equity and patriotism of its citizens, was undoubtedly one of the greatest on the face of the earth. It seemed as though Providence had bestowed upon her every blessing, and poured into her lap the treasures of the earth. Who could blame them for loving and being proud of so great a country? [Applause.] But beyond this they loved their country because it was the great palladium of liberty; because on its soil tyrants or oppressors held no sway. He would not detain them further, but would invite them to participate in the celebration prepared by Warren Council in honor of the battle fought at Bunker Hill 100 years ago. [Applause.]

The quartet "Hail to Our Beautiful Land" was then sung by the members of the Union Glee Club, who were honored with an encore. Signor Farini followed with "The Standard Watch." The Chairman then introduced Col. Thomas B. Thorpe, who said that they were celebrating the centennial of a new nationality in what was called the New World. Many persons were still living who had seen the nation's birth, and although they might look upon themselves as juveniles among the nations of the earth, they were born in times of progress, and their great country, instead of being the creation of ages, was the work of a century. [Applause.] The progress of the American nation had surpassed anything chronicled in ancient or modern history. Even the most skeptical would admit that this nation had been born in the wisdom of Providence, and had been the recipient of Heaven's choicest blessings. It had been asserted that the creation of the American nation was the last experiment in nation-making that would ever be made on earth. When America shall have reached the climax of its greatness, then, and not till then, will the millennium come and the world be at an end. Centennial celebrations had a great effect on the feelings of men. They had just come out of a terrible civil war—a war not between enemies or men of a different race, but the hostile meeting of brother against brother, within their own borders, and almost under the same flag. But happily that had all passed away, and he hoped that ere the centennial celebrations had passed away the North and South would be indeed united under one flag, and start side by side in the second century of their existence with new vigor. [Applause.] It gave him great pleasure to see a regiment from one of the foremost secession States [South Carolina] marching along Broadway—messengers of peace preparing to unite with their own Seventh Regiment in unfolding the national flag on the historic soil of Bunker Hill, and sending up pæans of victory in honor of the nation's birth. [Applause.] Col. Thorpe then congratulated the Council on the choice made by their association in naming it after the gallant and daring Joseph Warren, and concluded by giving a graphic description of the battle of Bunker Hill and the prominent part taken in it by Warren. The following programme of exercises was then performed:

Quartet, "Sword of Bunker Hill," Union Glee Club; Tableau, "Death of Gen. Warren," Warren Council; Piano Solo, selections, arranged by Sig. Farini; Quartet, "Columbia, We Love Thee," Union Glee Club; Songs, "The Heart Bowed Down," (Balfe,) and Porter Song, "Martha," (Flotow,) Sig. Farini; Tableau, "Surrender of Cornwallis," Warren Council; and Quartet, "Star Spangled Banner," Union Glee Club, the whole audience joining in the chorus.

THE PICNIC IN SULZER'S PARK.

The Second Company of the Washington Continental Guards, Capt. John P. Lansing commanding, celebrated the centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill by a grand military and civic picnic and Summer night's festival, at Sulzer's East River Park, at the foot of Eighty-fourth street. The interest in the occasion was enhanced by the fact that it was also the twenty-fifth time they have celebrated the 17th of June. In the morning the command assembled at their head-quarters in Military Hall, in the Bowery, and had a short out-door parade, after which they disbanded to meet at Sulzer's Park in the afternoon. They presented a fine appearance on the street, in their Continental uniform, and were admired wherever they appeared.

IN BROOKLYN.

The City Hall and all the public buildings were decorated with flags yesterday in honor of the battle of Bunker Hill.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL IN THE WEST.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 17.—Postmaster General Jewell reached this city at noon to-day. He visited the Post Office, and then received a number of prominent citizens of the State who called to pay their respects. He was afterward entertained at a dinner at the Newhall House at which Senators Howe and Cameron and others made brief remarks. Mr. Jewell returned to Chicago this afternoon on a special train.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS—ACCOUNT BOOKS ABSTRACTED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 17.—J. Mallon & Phelan, grain dealers of this city, who have sold largely to distillers here, reported to Supervisor Hedrick to-day that two strangers had entered their office and carried off their books. This is the seventh establishment that has reported a loss of books desired by the revenue officers.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 17.—During a storm at Milford, O., this morning, a child of T. B. Elstun was killed and two daughters of E. Edwards severely burned by lightning.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE METROPOLITAN SEASON.

DULL TIMES—AN INFLUX OF VISITORS—THE FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB—SCENES IN THE PARK—THE THEATRES.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5, 1875.

It is scarcely possible to imagine a state of more perfect dullness and stagnation than that which prevails here just now in regard to everything except the mere pleasure-making of the season. Happy, it has been said, is the country that has no history, and it would really seem as if England were at present enjoying this Arcadian ease. The newspapers come out day by day, as usual, but there is nothing in them; and anybody who did not happen to see them for a week or so would find on inquiry at the end of the time that nothing whatever had happened in the least worth reading about. Indeed, the wretched journalists are reduced to such desperate shifts that they have to write articles about their own destitution in regard to subjects of public interest. A newspaper whose only news is that there is none is certainly a remarkable triumph of civilization. Parliament, too, is sitting, but only in a sleepy sort of way, as if just for the look of the thing. One gets the idea of the Speaker, with his wig awry, dozing in his chair; and the Ministers, stretched more or less at full length on the cushions of the Treasury benches, "like gods together, careless of mankind," while the Opposition, having nothing to do, has retired to the open terrace overlooking the river, and is trying to keep itself alive with copious draughts of iced Apolinaris water and gin—the fashionable beverage in legislative circles. Instead of articulate debate there are only snores and yawns. One day, perhaps, the Prince will come to kiss the Sleeping Beauty, and then the clocks will strike, and the bells ring, and the company will shake themselves awake; but for the present there is peaceful slumber. Even in the city the failures of the week have produced only a very faint impression. The *Times*, anxious to lay hold of something rousing, published a sensational account of the anxious state of the commercial world, likening it to the "black Monday" panic, when Gurney's house went down, some years back, and almost everything in the city threatened to collapse. Nothing could be more absurd or untrue than such a picture of the condition of affairs, seeing that the ramifications of the present failure are limited to a comparatively narrow area, and that it has for some time been expected. Still it is wonderful that the bears have been able to make so little out of the disaster, which though not so dreadful as the *Times* would make out, is serious enough in its way, as indicating the general unsoundness of the iron trade at the present time.

THE METROPOLITAN SEASON.

If, however, there is no stir elsewhere, there is plenty in the sphere of pleasure. At this time every year, that is, from the Derby to Ascot, London is invaded by a vast multitude of people from all parts of the country, with their pockets full of money, and a fixed resolution to have a "good time" of it for three or four weeks. This is their "fling" for the year; the compensation for the prosaic drudgery of ordinary life. Once in a way, they are determined to regale themselves regardless of expense, and in the first style of fashion. As it is only for a week or two, they can afford to keep up both the pace and the expenditure, and the outbreak is certainly tremendous while it lasts. When it is over they go back quietly to every-day work, and dream of their "outing" next Summer. Taking London as a whole, of course, the invasion of almost any number of visitors makes little impression on its ordinary aspect. But in the central parts, where the strangers chiefly congregate, they give quite a character to the streets. In the region lying on each side of Piccadilly the hotels and lodging-houses are crammed to suffocation, and fabulous prices are paid for a shake-down in a garret or a closet on the stair. The wiser sort of people go a little further off, to the new western suburbs, where they get much cheaper and more comfortable accommodations, and, by means of omnibuses, cabs, and the local lines of railway, are placed practically as near the heart of the town as is necessary. During the present week Piccadilly has been thronged as if it were a fair, and the block of carriages there and in the park is in the afternoon scarcely intermittent.

THE FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB.

One of the most brilliant sights of the season was the parade of the Four-in-Hand Club, on Wednesday, in Hyde Park. The ornamental gardening of the park is now carried to a very high perfection, but without interfering with its natural beauties. The meet of the drags is at the powder magazine by the side of the Serpentine, near the bridge which separates Hyde Park from Kensington Gardens, and the road from thence along to the gate at Apsley House is lined with brightly-dressed crowds on foot and in carriages. The luxuriant foliage; the intensely green grass, set off with rhododendrons, masses of geraniums, and other flowers; the variegated costumes; the flashing waters of the lake: the sparkle of glistening harness; and the animation which is always imparted by the presence of fine horses, tossing their heads, prancing, and showing off their handsome figures, make up altogether a very striking and lively picture. The long file of four-horse coaches, all as bright and speckless as silver plate, drawn by horses of the best breed and groomed to the highest polish, is in itself a very attractive spectacle, especially to those who can appreciate the graceful skill of the driving. The Coaching Club and the Four-in-Hand Club are for the most part composed of the same members, but they have different uniforms, the color of the former being brown and that of the other green. What the difference is in the objects or constitutions of the two clubs, or why two should be wanted, I have never been able to fathom, but no doubt there is some deep reason for it. All I do know is that the Duke of Beaufort, who is the President of both, one day wears a brown and another day a green coat, and that the other members follow his example. On Wednesday last the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Empress Eugenie were present in carriages. The Prince of Wales occupied the box seat by the side of the Duke of Beaufort. There were twenty-five teams of magnificent horses, mostly chestnut. The bay-browns of Mr. Eaton, the silk merchant, attracted general admiration. Among the teams there were two grays and two blacks; a gray and a bay and two blacks; a bay, a gray, a chestnut, and roan; a chestnut and white, (skewbald is the technical term,) and three bays. Count Münster, the German Ambassador, had also a good team in the line. Next week the green coats will be put on for the Coaching Club, which is to drive to Alexandra Park, in the north of London, in order to pay a visit to the horse-show there. The Islington horse-show is just over. It was a great success, and drew all classes of the population.

THE THEATRES.

At the theatres one or two new pieces have been brought out, but none of them are of much value. Mr. Albery's "Spendthrift" is remarkable for the pyrotechnic brilliancy of the dialogue, each one of the characters being furnished, as it were, with a stock of squibs which he lets off in succession, bang, bang, bang. The fusilade, however, becomes rather tiresome after a time, and the plot of the piece, in so far as anything in the nature of a plot can be discovered, is incoherent and childish. The piece has nothing whatever to do, except in the most casual way, with either a spendthrift or a scrivener's daughter—which furnish its first and second title—and the object of the author seems to have been merely to bring together a few oddities without taking the trouble or having the ability to connect them by a rational story. Another piece, produced by Mr. Horace Wigan at the Mirror Theatre, is called "The Detective," and illustrates the various adventures and disguises which a detective goes through in tracking crime. It is spirited and bustling in incident, and has some striking and romantic situations, but has no pretensions to literary or poetical merit. Salvini has come out as *Hamlet*, but is not liked so well as in *Othello*. For one thing, the Shakespearean text has been mercilessly mutilated, and many of the points which English audiences always look out for with the greatest interest are omitted, such as the talk with the players and *Hamlet's* sarcastic rebuke of the two courtiers. One of the great features of the representation is *Hamlet's* lively jump backward when he sees the ghost. J. H. F.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE CONVENTION YESTERDAY—WILLIAM ALLEN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—A PAPER-MONEY PLATFORM.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 17.—The Democratic State Convention to-day was one of the largest ever held in Ohio. Rufus P. Ranney, of Cleveland, served as permanent President. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, William Allen, of Ross; Lieutenant Governor, Samuel F. Carey, of Hamilton; Supreme Judge, Thomas Q. Ashburn, of Clermont; Auditor, E. M. Greene, of Shelby; Treasurer, John Schreiner, of Meigs; Attorney General, Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware; Member of Board of Public Works, H. E. O'Hagan, of Erie.

The following platform was enthusiastically adopted:

The Democratic Party of Ohio in State Convention assembled proclaim the following propositions of political faith and action:

First—A sacred adherence to the principles of government declared and put into practical operation by the fathers of the Republic.

Second—Opposition to aggressions by either department of the General Government upon the functions of the others, and to the exercise by Federal authorities of any of the powers reserved by the Constitution to the States, respectively, or to the people.

Third—The protection of the Government to all citizens, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Fourth—The President's services should be limited to one term at a salary of $25,000 a year.

Fifth—Retrenchment and reform in every department of the Government, Federal, State, and local.

Sixth—No grants of land or money by the Government or use of its credit to railroad, steam-ship, or other companies.

Seventh—The preservation of the remnant of the public lands for the benefit of citizens of the United States and foreign emigrants who have declared their intention to become such, who will occupy and cultivate the same.

Eighth—That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican Party, and the further contraction proposed by it, with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par with gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not by destroying them.

Ninth—That the policy already initiated by the Republican Party of abolishing legal tenders and giving the national banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already-dangerous monopoly and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without any compensating advantage, and that we oppose the policy, and demand that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired, and legal tenders be issued in their place.

Tenth—That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own currency, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where respect for the obligations of contracts requires payment in coin, and that we favor the payment of at least one-half of the Customs in legal tenders.

Eleventh—The extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe, and no paper currency except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the General Government.

Twelfth—A tariff for the sole purpose of revenue.

Thirteenth—We favor the complete separation of Church and State; religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion; equal and exact justice to all religious societies, and purely secular education at the expense of tax-payers, without division among or control by any sect, directly or indirectly, of any portion of the public school fund. In view of the admirable provisions of our State Constitution upon these subjects, which are due to the energy and wisdom of the Democratic Party, we denounce the Republican platform as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio, and a base appeal to sectarian prejudices.

Fourteenth—That we are opposed to the passage of what are called sumptuary laws, or any interference with social habits or customs not in themselves criminal, and we reprobate any espionage by one class of citizens upon another, under any pretense whatever. With this declaration of principles and policy, we arraign the leaders of the Republican Party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money; for their oppressive, unjust, and defective system of finance and taxation; for their continued tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union; for squandering the public lands; for the continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the Government; and we cordially invite all men, without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from office, and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

POWDER EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO—A NUMBER OF MEN KILLED—THEIR BODIES FRIGHTFULLY MANGLED.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 17.—As four workmen in the stone-quarry and limekiln of Stearns & Co., on Halstead and Hoth streets, this afternoon were removing a blast of powder, which had been laid yesterday, but which failed to explode, the powder accidentally ignited and a terrible and fatal explosion took place. Peter Watch and James Brophy were terribly mangled and killed on the spot. The head of Brophy was blown off and carried a long way through the air. Ludwig Brendle was badly injured, and died while on the way to the hospital. John Ready, the other workman, died in the hospital at 9 o'clock this evening. The deceased all leave families, and were old miners. The powder would not have exploded had the men used the customary precaution of wetting it before attempting to remove the charge.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 17.—Mr. Mullett, the former Supervising Architect of the Treasury, arrived in this city to-day, and made an examination of the new Custom-house building. He stated to the reporters that the building was by no means in the condition in which it has been represented to be; that the cracks were entirely on the inside walls, and that for a few hundred dollars all the damage that has been done by the Winter's frost could be remedied and the necessary expenses of rebuilding obviated. The stone used, he states, was of the finest quality and that most suitable for the work.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 12 o'clock, Wednesday night, a fire broke out in the residence of Freeholder John Dwyer, at Guttenburg, N. J. An alarm was given, but owing to the scarcity of water the firemen were unable to accomplish anything, and the building was completely consumed. The adjoining building, owned by Mr. Nash, also caught fire, and was reduced to ashes. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp. The loss, which is estimated at $8,000, is fully covered by insurance.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the large factory of the late William Sayre, in Salem, Mass., was destroyed by fire. The present owner, E. W. Jacobs, loses fully $30,000. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

Edward L. Stewart's residence in Bordentown, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, causing a loss of $2,000.

Thomas Ecroyd's tannery, at Montreal, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $10,000.

THE STABBING OF GREEN IN NEWARK, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Capt. Joseph Green, murdered on Tuesday night last, brought in a verdict this evening declaring Rose Murray, who stabbed deceased in the groin with a pair of scissors, guilty of manslaughter. They also passed a resolution recommending her admission to bail.

CUBAN AFFIARS.

GENERAL ISLAND TOPICS.

VALMASEDA'S RETURN—AN EFFORT TO COMPROMISE—ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS —REFUGEES FROM URUGUAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, June 11, 1875.

Count Valmaseda, quite unexpectedly, returned from the field last Monday afternoon. As customary, a company of volunteers proceeded to the depot to escort him to the Palace, where the civil and military authorities hurriedly hastened to welcome him, and congratulate him upon his recent services to the country. Public curiosity is all agog as to the reasons for his sudden return, and "bolas," each larger than the other, immediately began to roll around town, assigning different reasons therefor. It has, however, been semi-officially stated that his return was intended to regulate some difficulties in financial and governmental matters, and that Valmaseda would afterward depart anew, and keep on "wiping out" the insurrection. It is true that for some days past there have been no advices of any operations on either side. It is calculated that there still remain from five to seven thousand armed insurgents on this side of the Trocha and in the villas. These are strictly observing their Fabian and guerrilla tactics, while the Spanish journals carefully report every little incident of the war which may be at all favorable to their cause.

AN ATTEMPT AT COMPROMISE.

Don Manuel Calvo, who for so long a time was the Spanish agent at Madrid for the radical Spanish party here, sailed for the United States in the steamer Juniata last Wednesday. Rumor will have it that he has been commissioned by Valmaseda to confer with Aldama and others of the Cuban Junta in New-York, in order to take some steps toward the solution of the difficulty, the settlement of which every Captain General since Lersundi has found so arduous an undertaking. Valmaseda has been credited with saying that he had returned to Havana because Maximo Gomez, in obedience to orders, had recrossed the Trocha before the heavy rains set in.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

A large number of arrests of parties engaged in counterfeiting were made a few days ago. Their head-quarters, in Manrique street, were discovered and broken up. The arrest attracted a great crowd, which filled a whole block in the street. The industry of these counterfeiters was directed not only to forging bank notes, but also the receipts for collection of the fifteen per cent. and other taxes, and lottery tickets awaiting the drawing to have the numbers of prizes filled in. The Police, also, two nights ago, made a general raid through the brothels and slums of the city, and arrested eighty-two very suspicious characters, among them one suspected of the wounding and robbery of Prof. Lastra.

REFUGEES FROM URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan transport Puig, which arrived on the 1st with a number of political prisoners from Montevideo, banished to the Island of Cuba, sailed finally on Wednesday afternoon. The Spanish man-of-war Isabel la Catolica escorted her to sea some thirty miles, and then left her to continue her course, whither is not stated, but the Isabel returned the next morning. It seems that the Uruguayan Government discovered some three or four months ago a supposed plot to assassinate the new President, Pedro Varela, and his ministers, and made a great number of arrests. Fifteen of the persons arrested were exiled to the Island of Cuba, and, put on board a Spanish bark, which was chartered by the Government for the occasion and allowed to fly the Uruguayan flag. The names of the parties are: José Pedro Ramirez, Aureliano Larreta, and Juan José Herrera, journalists and ex-Representatives; Fortunato Flores, Colonel in the Uruguayan Army; Eduardo Flores, editor of *La Idea*; Ricardo and Segundo Flores, sons of the former President, who was assassinated; Dr. Venancio Flores; Carlos Gumendez and Octavio Ramirez, of the Uruguayan Army; Candido Rovideo, Anselmo Dupont, Oswaldo Rodriguez, Agustin De Vedea, Juan Ramon Gomez, and Julio Herrera, citizens—all said to be men of wealth and position. The Government put on board a force of sixty soldiers as a guard, and, notwithstanding that the Spanish Minister at Montevideo protested, the vessel was cleared for Havana. Naturally, the marine authorities of this island would not allow these prisoners to land, and have kept the vessel ever since its arrival under strict surveillance. I understand that the General de Marina consented to allow those who desired to be transferred to some American steamer, and to take passage for the United States; and on the afternoon of the very day the Puig sailed, a boat-load of these unfortunate exiles applied for passage on board of the steamers Juniata, bound to Philadelphia, and Clyde, bound to New-Orleans; but in each case passage was refused them, and they were obliged to return to the Puig, which sailed an hour afterward.

THE COAL MINES.

SURRENDER OF THE MINER'S ASSOCIATION AT WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 17.—The officers of the Miner's Association of this region met Mr. Parrish last night, and gave their official sanction to the arrangements already made in regard to the resumption of work. To-day they issued orders to the men, giving them permission to go to work. On Monday the most of the shafts of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company will be started. The officers and Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company visited Wilkesbarre to-day on their annual excursion. A coal train on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad was thrown from the track to-day by a misplaced switch. The engine was turned upside down, and the engineer, Daniel Pace, was caught against the boiler and frightfully burned. He was extricated before life was extinct, but his injuries must prove fatal.

STORMS IN THE WEST.

HEAVY RAIN AND HAIL IN THE WEST AND NORTH-WEST.

OMAHA, Neb., June 17.—A terrific wind and rain storm passed over this and other places along the river early last evening, uprooting trees and demolishing chimneys. The gale blew down a large tent wherein Methodists and Baptists were holding a festival, which caused considerable loss, but no one was seriously injured. The telegraph lines suffered considerably.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Kansas City says: "A terrific storm of wind, rain, and hail passed over the central part of this State last evening, doing great damage to crops. Reports come from Lexington, Lafayette County, of the appearance of millions of toads in that vicinity. The farmers are appalled at the prospective damage to crops by grasshoppers and toads."

OMAHA, Neb., June 17.—Another terrific wind, rain, and hail storm set in here this evening at 5 o'clock. For hours the rain poured down in great sheets, flooding the entire plateau. The gutters were insufficient to carry the water from the streets, and the sidewalks were flooded. It is impossible to calculate the damage done. It must be very considerable. At least six inches of water in depth is running down the centre of Farnum street.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 17.—A terrible hail-storm passed over the western part of Douglass County last night, destroying everything in its course. The hail was the size of walnuts, and so abundant that wagon loads could be shoveled up after the storm passed. The amount of damage has not yet been ascertained.

THE LOCUSTS AND THE CROPS IN KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Kan., June 17.—The locusts throughout this region began to take flight on Friday last, and immense swarms of them were observed in the air moving in a north-westerly direction. Their instinct seems to direct them to travel northwest, but occasionally unfavorable winds drive them out of their course. Very few of the pests now remain in this place. Advices from all parts of North-western and South-western Kansas are to the effect that very few of them have descended, and consequently the splendid crops throughout that vast region are as promising as before the locusts came, and in fully five-sixths of the State the prospects for an immense harvest were never more favorable. It is estimated the Arkansas Valley will produce 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, North-western Kansas as much more in rye, barley, and oats, and the corn harvest promises to be equally large.

OMAHA Neb., June 17.—Reports from various sections of this State show that the grasshoppers continue their flight north-west in the same immense numbers. They have alighted and done considerable damage near West Point, North Bend, and a few other points.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 17.—In the United States District Court, in the case of the schooner H. G. Blaisdell against the steam-ship Tonawanda, a libel to recover damages for collision with the steamer at night, by which the schooner and cargo were entirely lost, and which was argued a week ago, Judge Cadwallader to-day delivered an opinion deciding that the steam-ship was wholly at fault and must bear all loss. The damages will amount to about $56,000, which fall on the Southern Mail Steam-ship Company.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—BUNKER HILL—SPECIE PAYMENTS—BANQUET TO THE MEMBERS—THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The third day's session of the National Board of Trade was devoted largely to visiting. At 9 o'clock the members met at the rooms and proceeded to the Masonic Temple, where R. W. Grand Tiler Harrison G. Clark conducted them through the edifice. Shortly after 10 o'clock they returned to the place of meeting and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. T. B. Nealy, of this city.

Mr. Holton, of Milwaukee, offered the following relating to the Bunker Hill celebration, which was passed unanimously, amid great applause:

"The National Board of Trade, in session at Philadelphia, pauses in its consideration of questions relating to the commercial and industrial interests of our common country, and begs to offer to Boston, to Massachusetts, and to the nation at large its expression of patriotic fervor, its love and devotion to the national life, and its earnest hope that those liberties which the blood of Bunker Hill helped to establish may never be abridged."

Mr. Henry, of New-York, reported a resolution from committee, that this body memorialize Congress to return the rates of postage to the former status, which was adopted. The time having arrived for the consideration of the question of specie payments, that being the special order, Mr. Strahan brought the subject before the body, and Rev. Henry Winsor, of Philadelphia, offered resolutions to the effect that the present time, when the commercial indebtedness is small, and large amounts of currency are lying idle, affords a favorable opportunity to restore specie payments. The resolutions expressed the sentiment that such payments could not be made as long as paper currency existed, and prayed Congress to withdraw from circulation the United States legal-tender notes, by instituting measures for that purpose at its next session.

Mr. Winsor supported his resolutions in a speech, while Mr. Cowdin, of New-York, seconded him. Mr. Buzby, of Philadelphia, replied; he thought there were two sides to the question, and would rather see a resolution passed sustaining the Government in the issuance of paper work.

The discussion was continued up to the hour of adjournment, 1 o'clock, when a recess was taken. At 2 o'clock the members proceeded to Fairmount Park and inspected the Centennial buildings, afterward partaking of a banquet at Belmont mansion, tendered the National Board of Trade by the Commercial Exchange and Philadelphia Board of Trade.

At the banquet William Massey, Esq., of Philadelphia presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Fraley, of Philadelphia; Howe, of Chicago, and Cowdin, of New-York. At the conclusion of the latter's address Mr. Fraley spoke of Great Britain, and in concluding proposed a toast to "Queen Victoria." This was received with great cheers, and Mr. Cunliffe Owen was called upon to respond. He made a strong speech in favor of the Centennial, and advised the gentlemen present to feel well assured of the success of the great Exhibition. The regular toasts were then proceeded with, Mr. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, being called upon first.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Price, of Mobile; Bayard, of Baltimore; Blankinship, of Richmond; Covington, of Cincinnati; Holton, of Milwaukee, and John Price Wetherbill, of Philadelphia. A letter was received from Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, declining an invitation to be present on the ground that the business of arranging moderate charges for transportation engrossed his attention.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 18—1 A. M.—The barometer remains nearly stationary over the Atlantic States, with light, variable winds, cloudy weather near the coast, and occasional rain from New-Jersey to South Carolina; southerly winds, warm, clear, and partly cloudy weather prevail in the Gulf States and the Ohio Valley and Tennessee; higher pressure and north-east to north-west winds over the North-west and lakes, with rain on Lake Ontario. The rivers remain nearly stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States and lower lakes, stationary or falling barometer, stationary temperature, south-east to north-east winds, veering to north-west, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, clearing in the afternoon.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, stationary pressure and temperature, south-west to south-east winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or higher pressure, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

The rivers will probably remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	68°	64°	3:30 P. M.	82°	78°
6 A. M.	69°	63°	6 P. M.	85°	72°
9 A. M.	72°	71°	9 P. M.	70°	66°
12 M.	79°	77°	12 P. M.	68°	64°

Average temperature yesterday.......69⅜°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......72⅞°

Charlier Institute, Central Park.

Closing exercises on Friday evening, June 18, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Lessons resumed on Sept. 13. Applications for new pupils received from June 21 to June 30, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. Examinations made. The new prospectus contains the names of pupils during the past twenty years. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Bunker Hill Centennial Shoes

AND OUTFITS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Go to Brooks, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50; children's shoes, best, very cheap; gents' pump and sewed shoes a specialty; the largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City at low prices. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Best place in New-York to buy Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Bathing Shoes, and India Rubbers is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

"To minister to a mind diseased" use Peruvian Syrup; it vitalizes the brain as well as the body.

Desbler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

DIBBLE—JUDD.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday, June 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Right Rev. Bishop Whipple, assisted by Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, D. D., RUSSELL DIBBLE, formerly of Irvington on the Hudson, to ELLA H., only daughter of William S. Judd, Esq.

KOOS—REYNOLDS.—At Valatie, Columbia County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 16, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George O. Phelps, G. A. Koos, of New-York, and FRANCES ARLINE, only daughter of John V. Reynolds, of Valatie. No cards.

RUTON—HAZARD.—On Wednesday, June 9, 1875, at Central Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., by Rev. Alfred A. Yeomans, Mr. WILLIAM VERMILYE RUTON and Miss LAURA LOUISA HAZARD, eldest daughter of I. H. Hazard, all of Orange, N. J.

SEWALL—WELLMAN.—By Rev. Mr. Frothingham, at the Church of the Messiah, on Park avenue, on Tuesday evening the 15th inst., CHARLES JOSEPH SEWALL to ANNIE BROOKS, daughter of George F. Wellman, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—BOWNE.—On Wednesday, June 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Stephenson, HENRY T. SMITH to ELLA F., daughter of Richard M. Bowne, all of Glen Cove, L. I.

SMITH—HALL.—On the 16th inst., by Rev. F. Callaghan, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Mr. GEORGE SMITH to Miss KITTIE HALL, both of this City. No cards.

THORP—HURLBUT.—June 10, at New-London, Conn., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., FRANK THORP, Lieutenant Fifth United States Artillery, to EDWINA LOUISE, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Hurlbut.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, June 16, 1875, EDSON, oldest son of John Q. and Susan D. Adams, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Montague and Clinton sts., at 10 A. M. Friday. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown, N. Y., for interment.

BAKER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, 9th inst., on the cars of the Union Pacific Railroad, near Ogden, Hon. STEPHEN BAKER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the deceased, and of his brothers-in-law J. C. Baldwin, Martin Bates, and Martin E. Greene, are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, on Friday, at 2:30 o'clock, without further notice. Train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 11 o'clock A. M.

CLARK.—On the 17th inst., ELLEN, wife of Adoniram Clark.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 124 Lexington av., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 4 P. M.

DUNLAP.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, June 15, MARTHA J., wife of Abrm. B. Dunlap, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, June 18, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be at the depot to meet 10:30 A. M. train, Central Railroad of New-Jersey from foot of Liberty st., New-York.

FIELD.—On the morning of Thursday, June 17, FRANCES A. FIELD, at the residence of her son, after a long and painful illness.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, William Hildreth Field, No. 923 Madison av., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 12:30 P. M., without further notice.

FROST.—On Thursday morning, June 17, MRS. HESTER FROST, in the 88th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John W. Hunter, No. 361 Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 18, at 5 P. M. The remains will be taken to Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment.

HENRY.—SARAH M. HENRY, on Thursday, June 17, in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral takes place on Saturday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence No. 117 West 10th st. Relatives and friends to attend without further notice.

RIDGWAY.—The remains of MRS. MARY RIDGWAY having been received from the wreck of the steam-ship Schiller, lost May 7, the funeral services will take place from the Church of the New Jerusalem, East 35th st., near Park av., on Saturday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—Thursday morning, June 17, SARAH, wife of Andrew H. Smith, M. D., and daughter of the late William Davison of this City.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av. and 10th st., on Saturday afternoon, June 19, at 3 o'clock.

Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

WAITE.—On June 15, CAROLINE E. WAITE, daughter of the late Robert N. Waite.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, corner Lexington av. and 72d st., Friday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

WALTER.—The remains of CHARLES WHIST. WALTER having been received from the wreck of the steam-ship Schiller, lost May 7, the funeral services will take place from the Church of the New Jerusalem, East 35th st., near Park av., on Saturday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—In Portsmouth, N. H., on the 13th, of pneumonia, CHARLOTTE AYER, widow of the late Washington Williams, formerly of Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS WHOSE teeth show marks of decay, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25 cents a bottle.

IT'S BAD ENOUGH TO BE EATEN BY worms when one is buried, but to become food for them when alive is abominable. Nor is there any need, because a few of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, will drive them out of the living system, and the health will become established.

THE STOMACH IS THE CITADEL OF life, and when attacked should be protected by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It drives away pain, warms the patient, and a delightful calm succeeds. It is an indispensable family medicine, costing but little, and always sure. Sold everywhere.

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
BY THE AUTHOR OF "A PAIR OF BLUE EYES,"
"FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD," &c.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY
IN
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, OF SUNDAY, JUNE 20, WILL CONTAIN THE OPENING CHAPTERS OF MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR ITS COLUMNS, ENTITLED
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.

The Sunday Edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday journal in the United States.

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

Commenced in THE TIMES of Sunday next, will be found the most interesting story yet given to the public, from the pen of MR. HARDY. Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the Summer.

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NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE CLINTON HALL SALESROOMS, ASTOR PLACE.

Probably the finest assemblage of rare and curious specimens of the peculiar skill of the artists, and illustrating the best period of art industry in

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Consisting of lacquered work, carvings in wood and ivory, bronzes, porcelain, and pottery, cloisonné enamels, vessels and tablets in jade, arms and armor, embroidery, paintings, &c., &c.

The property of a gentleman who made the collection for his private use during a residence of twenty years in the East.

Now on exhibition, day and evening, and to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 21, 22, and 23, at 3:30 o'clock.

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SPANISH ART! EXHIBITION
AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS,
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R. GUERRERO'S collection of Paintings and Water-colors by eminent Spanish masters, old and modern.

An exceedingly interesting and valuable collection of pictures in this famous and celebrated School of Art.

Catalogues ready, and to be sold on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 24 and 25.

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LIBRARY
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JUDGE J. H. McCUNN.
Comprising a select collection of
LAW BOOKS.

Also a choice assortment of miscellaneous works, English and American editions; including sets of "Niles' Weekly Register," 74 vols.; Hogarth's Works, folio; London "Punch," 21 vols.; "Edinburgh Review," 55 vols., &c. Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. To be sold by auction THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, June 17 and 18, at 4 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 19, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, P. M.

WE SOMETIMES EAT TOO MUCH.—When appetite thus outruns discretion, indigestion is often the result. In such a case the most effectual means of allaying the irritated stomach is MILK OF MAGNESIA, which is pleasant as well as prompt. For sale by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On SATURDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, household furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"DEAFNESS, RINGING IN THE EARS; CAUSES AND TREATMENT."—Send stamp for Dr. WILLIAMSON'S Article, reprinted from the Journal of Medical Science. No. 28 East 20th st.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD WITH NO REPUBLICAN MEMBERS PRESENT—WHAT THE CITY RAILROADS OWE THE CITY—AN OLD ATTACK ON THE CONTROLLER REVAMPED.

The Board of Aldermen, or rather the Democratic portion of that body, met yesterday with President Lewis in the chair. All the Republican members who were declared in contempt at the last session were absent. Having been disqualified from taking any official part in the proceedings, they abided by the sentence imposed upon them by their Tammany colleagues, and declined to appear at the meeting. Owing to their absence no resolutions involving expenditures of money were passed, because a three-fourths vote, or seventeen, is required for that purpose. The board at present stands thirteen Democrats to eight Republicans and it is therefore necessary to obtain four Republican votes to secure the adoption of any general order requiring an outlay.

After the roll was called Alderman Blessing submitted a set of preambles and resolutions reciting that, from a report made by the Mayor on Feb. 18, it appeared that only three railroad companies in this City had paid license fees for each car; that the other companies now owe the City $750,000; that in March last the Common Council requested the Mayor to instruct the Corporation Counsel to bring suits to recover the money; that the railroad companies, while not furnishing sufficient accommodation for the people, have set the ordinances of the Common Council at defiance; that the attempt to reduce the laborers' wages is not approved by the people, and that the Mayor, in order to secure a portion of the revenue due to the City, should cause the Corporation Counsel to take steps to recover the amount due by the railroad companies. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A report was presented by the Committee on Road, requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to critically examine the Harlem Flats, and to confer with the Board of Health as to the propriety of compelling the owners of the property to cover it with good and wholesome earth to such a height as will prevent injury from overflowing tides. The report was ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from Fitz John Porter in favor of re-establishing the triplicate voucher system in his department, and protesting against the action of the Controller requiring only one voucher. It was placed on file.

The question in regard to the non-payment of the laborers employed on the Morning-side Drive was then called up, the amount due to them being $3,409 15. A communication was received from the Controller stating that there was a conflict of jurisdiction or authority as to the employment of the men, and that he had no authority to pay them. The communication was placed on file.

At this point a very voluminous report of Mr. Lindsay I. Howe, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, was presented. It was in reply to a resolution of the board requesting him to furnish a statement of the salaries paid to the various Park Commissioners from the date of the first organization of their department up to Dec. 31, 1874. The avowed object of the inquiry was to make an attack upon Controller Green. The statement of Commissioner Howe was substantially the same as the one made by Mr. John Foley in his pamphlet against Mr. Green, as Park Commissioner. After giving a list of Park Commissioners from April, 1857, to May 1, 1875, the report presents a detailed history of Mr. Green's connection with the Park Department. It refers to the various laws passed in relation to compensating the Park Commissioners, including Mr. Green—all of which have been repeatedly alluded to by Mr. Foley. It next adverts to the passage of a resolution in the old Park Board, assigning a house on Great Hill, in the Central Park, to Mr. Green, for his use as Controller of the Park, and proceeds to state that the house was remodeled and refitted for the purpose at a cost of $11,260 73. Mr. Green's trip to Europe when Park Commissioner, is made in the report, as in Mr. John Foley's pamphlet, a ground of attack upon the Controller. It further states that the following amounts were paid to or for the benefit of Mr. Green, as one of the Park Commissioners:

Andrew H. Green, salary from April 15, 1859, to May 9, 1859, and from Oct. 6, 1859, to April 20, 1870, including back pay and extra compensation	$84,564 80
Amount claimed as statutory allowance from April 17, 1857, to April 20, 1870	3,902 46
Trip to Europe	1,600 00
Horse, wagon, &c.	2,807 00
House on Great Hill	13,761 73
Traveling expenses to Albany, &c.	462 32
Total	$107,098 31

The house on Great Hill was never occupied by Mr. Green, and the story in regard to it was published by Mr. Foley in his pamphlet over one year ago. The report also gives the amounts paid to other Park Commissioners, and also to Olmstead & Vaux, the Landscape Architects. The latter have received the following amounts since their connection with the Park Department, covering a period of about sixteen years:

To F. L. Olmstead	$34,365 92
To Calvert Vaux	47,170 87
To Olmstead & Vaux	42,835 59
To Olmstead, Vaux & Co.	555 54
Total	$124,927 92

The report was not read, but it was ordered to be printed in the *City Record*.

RUFUS CHOATE'S FAITH.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* recalls the following story about Rufus Choate: Mr. Choate, being ill, and about to sail for Europe in search of health, was escorted to the steamer by friends, one of whom, trying to cheer the sick man, said, "Why, Mr. Choate, you'll be in Boston a year hence." "My friend," replied Mr. Choate, "I shall be here a thousand years hence."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, Thursday, June 17, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker & Son sold one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.10 by 99.11, on One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 231.5 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $8,538, to Samuel Philips, plaintiff; and James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. G. Black, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 300 by 24.6 by 303 by 201, on Tiebout avenue, 850 feet north of Clark street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $2,050, to Henry Alken.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by R. V. Harnett of the leasehold premises No. 305½ West Twenty-second street, adjourned to July 1; sale by James M. Miller of a house, with lot, on West Forty-seventh street, east of Seventh avenue, adjourned to the same date; and sale by James McGuire of the premises known as Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-fifth street, west of Third avenue, adjourned to Aug. 3.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

To-day's sales, all but the last mentioned taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

Friday, June 18.

By William Kennelly, public aution sale of one frame house, (front,) one three-story brick-front house, (rear,) with lot 22 by 98, on Avenue A, north-east corner of East Seventy-fourth street. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, of one five-story brick house, with lot 29.6 by 100, No. 15½ Bowery, east side, 150 feet north of Division street. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 63.3 by 25 by 64.5, No. 612 Water street, north side, 100 feet west of Gouverneur street.

By H. N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 22 by 90, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 87 feet west of Ninth avenue; also similar sale, same Referee, of one plot of land, 200 by 100, on Oxford place, north-west corner of Grand avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hamilton Odell, Esq., Referee, of twenty three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with seventeen lots, together in size 425 by 100.8, on West Thirty-second street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one five-story brick French-flat building, with lot 24.8 by 100, on Fourth avenue, east side, 74 feet north of East Thirty-first street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Schell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of one building, with two lots in size together 40 by 64 by 45.7 by 11.5 by 100, on West Eleventh street, north side, 35 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on the premises, at 11 o'clock, United States District Court sale, to close an estate in bankruptcy, of houses, with lots, known as the Horton & Slawson property, in Middletown, N. Y.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 130th st., n. s., 231.5 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 17.10x99.11	$8,538

By James M. Miller.

1 plot, Tiebout av., e. s., 850 ft. n. of Clark st., West Farms, 24th Ward, size 300x-4.6x303 x201	$2,050

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, June 16.

Christie st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x100; H. C. Hathaway to H. A. Foote, 1-12 part	$600
Greenwich st., e. s., in deft., 26.0x96.10; now in possession of grantee; Trinity Church	

to H. C. Furman, 21 years, per year	1,350
4th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue D, 18.9x96; P. Rothschild to W. Rothschild, ½ part	2,000
9th st., n. s., 83 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x92.3; L. Beach, Referee, to G. H. Roberts	10,270
34th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 16.8x98.9. 34th st. n. s., 266.8 ft. e. of 10th av., 16.8x98.9; F. Rudd, Referee, to W. D. Murphy	24,500
36th st., n. s., 141.8 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x98.9; E. Salomon to O. Murphy	12,000
39th st., s. s., 285.5 ft. e. of 6th av., about 17.4x98.9; Rosetta, wife of C. Johnson, to Abby M. Belton, widow, and Caroline L., wife of S. J. W. Truman	25,000
48th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5; Emilie, wife of A. Hess to Melinda Simon	17,000
61st st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; Sarah E., wife of S. D. Bussell, to Lavinia H., wife of W. S. Williams, Jr.	19,000
87th st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of Avenue A., 20x100.8; B. Havanagh to Eliza W., wife of W. W. Downs	14,600
86th st., n. s., 203 ft. w. of Avenue A., 18x100.8; same to same	19,000
Av. A, n. w. corner of 76th st., 25x75; J. Nunan and C. McDonald to F. Scheele	20,000
Lexington av., s. e. corner of 93d st., 80.5x70; Emma, wife of J. D. Smith, to W. Russell	26,000
9th av., n. w. corner of 202d st., 99.11x100; Laura E. Jones to N. Geizer	4,600
11th av., s. e. corner 40th st., 24.9x100; Victoria, wife of A. Zeller, to W. Urbach	500

LEASE RECORDED.

Sullivan st., No. 140, 3 years, per year	1,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT, AND arranged large corner dwelling on Madison av. for sale or to let low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE ON easy terms, at No. 78 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, wash-house, three tubs. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres in Princeton, N. J.; near the colleges and convenient to the depot; grounds are all underdrained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting-room, dining-room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; out-buildings consist of stable, greenhouse, woodhouse, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN CLIFF.—RENT, FULLY furnished, for season, an elegant country-seat adjoining the residences of Messrs. Hecker, Brown, Gen. Marcy, McClellan, and Drs. Marcy and Adams, commanding extensive southerly views; large residence, modern conveniences; large stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; fully stocked; lawns, forest shade; twelve acres; immediate possession. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A beautiful farm of ninety-seven acres, near Port Richmond, Staten Island; has dwelling-house, barn, &c.; seventy-five acres tillable land, twenty-two acres woodland; terms very easy.
For particulars apply to
GEO. H. SCOTT,
No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, IN perfect order, on the east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; river and Catskill Mountain views unequaled; eighty acres; quarter mile river front, with dock; splendid mansion and improvements, all new; 3,000 bearing fruit trees; no fever and ague. For particulars apply to T. S. C., Box No. 9 Tivoli Post Office, N. Y.

BUT $500 CASH REQUIRED TO OWN your dwelling in a beautiful location near this City; $1,000 pays for the house and lot; also one at $3,000; only part cash needed; balance in easy payments; own your home and be happy. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FARM OF 160 ACRES—FOR SALE CHEAP, IF sold immediately; near Sing Sing; fine river views.
ROBERT F. WHITE & CO., Agents,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER.
No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND GROUNDS.
250 SUPERB LOTS IN
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
BROAD and PRINCE STS., (1,000 feet north of UNION DEPOT, adjoining Chancellor Williamson's.)
THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.
The property includes the entire front on
BROAD ST., WEST SIDE,
between Prince st. and Parker road, all the unoccupied lots on both sides of
WESTMINSTER AND UNION AVS.,
between Prince st. and Parker road, including the superb corners between Prince st. and Parker road, including the splendid corner opposite
WESTMINSTER AND BAPTIST CHURCHES, &c., &c.,
and adjoining Chancellor Williamson's, IRVINGTON AV. AND OTHER STREETS, AND THE MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND GROUNDS, known as the homestead of Mr. Amory, having a front of 441 feet on SALEM AV., with a depth of over 500 feet, running through to WESTMINSTER AV. The grounds are filled with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. The mansion is large and complete, and contains all modern improvements. The location is the CHOICEST IN THE CITY, and is surrounded by the residences of the oldest and best citizens, in close proximity to schools and churches, and only half a mile from Union Depot. Ground sandy and neighborhood perfectly healthy. Also
THREE-STORY FACTORY, AND STORES AND LOTS, Nos. 265 to 269, Morris av., near Union Depot.
Terms easy. Particulars and maps of J. A. FAY, Jr., State Bank Building, Elizabeth, N. J., and of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
HOUSES AND LOT, CORNER OF BROOME AND CHRYSTIE STS.; ALSO LOTS ON MADISON AV. AND 54TH ST.; 120TH ST. AND 9TH AV., OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE PARK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 22, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Thos. Connell, deceased:
BROOME AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.—The brick and frame houses and lot No. 323 Broome st., south-west corner of Chrystie st.
MADISON AVENUE.—Two lots, west side, 49.5 feet north of 27th st.
MADISON AVENUE.—Five lots south-west corner of Madison av. and 54th st., with one lot in the rear, on 54th st.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—Four lots, north side, 100 feet east of 9th av.
NINTH AVENUE.—Four lots, south-east corner of 9th av. and 121st st., and opposite the Morningside Park.
Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
WETMORE & BOWNE, Attorneys.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, elegant homestead and valuable real estate in Westchester County, between Mamaroneck and Rye, on the Boston Boulevard, and within about ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station at Harrison. Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock noon, upon the most reasonable terms, the spacious house, late the residence of Judge A. W. Bradford, suitable for hotel, school, or residence, with six to twelve acres, stable, conservatory, and grapery, and also two plots of about two and a half and four acres each.

REAL ESTATE IN PHILADELPHIA AT PUBLIC SALE, JUNE 22.—Very valuable real estate in the City of Philadelphia at public sale, by THOMAS & SON, at Philadelphia Exchange, TUESDAY, June 22, 1875, situated close to West Philadelphia terminus of Pennsylvania Railroad; large Market street and wharf fronts; three acres of ground. See plan at HOMER MORGAN'S, Real Estate Broker, Pine st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE BRIGHTON HOUSE, AT PERTH Amboy, N. J. This large mansion-house is situated in a very healthful location, on high ground, commanding a view of the Raritan Bay; the grounds include a fine lawn, with shade trees and several acres for garden, pasture, &c.; the house is in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, stores, and to railroad depot and steam-boat landing; two lines of railroad afford frequent communication with New-York. For further particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the place has 22 acres, mansion, stable, and garden; it will be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET—LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, THE ELEGANT three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 30 Grove st., New-York; all modern improvements; less than half an hour from Wall st.; clean and quiet neighborhood. A. B. CRUIKSHANK, No. 145 Broadway, Room No. 42.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THREE LARGE rooms; terms reasonable; references required. No. 241 West 53d st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN PATERSON, N. J.—Has ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, stationary tubs, fine large dry cellar, dumb-waiter, Summer range, all in good order; well and substantially furnished. Rent, $75 per month. Inquire of W. C. McKEAN, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT SCARborough, on the Hudson; ready for immediate occupancy; garden and grounds in complete order; fifteen rooms; forty mile view; price low. Inquire of C. C. NORTH, No. 245 Broadway.

A FEW EXCEEDINGLY DESIRABLE, centrally located, furnished and unfurnished houses, left over from May, to lease low; bargains. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.—Families, hotels, Summer houses promptly supplied with servants of all nations.

AT THE SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st., Swedish and French Protestants; female and male help for all positions. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) proprietor.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON of refinement and education as companion to an invalid lady; would assist in household duties, or take charge of one or two children; capable of instructing and taking care of their wardrobes, &c.; unexceptionable City reference from present employer. Address H. A., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL of twenty, with three years' reference, for general work or up-stairs girl; a good plain cook and laundress; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY TIDY YOUNG girl, wearing neat print dresses and linen collars, as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her work thoroughly, and brings four years' reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A French girl, who speaks English perfectly; is an excellent seamstress, and used to care of children; is a very neat, tidy, pleasant girl; has best references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Scotch Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and cleanly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; has lived four years in her last place; leaves on account of the family breaking up housekeeping; best references; country preferred. Call at No. 38 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELL-RECOMmended girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; no objection to fine washing; City or country. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and to assist with children; good references; country preferred. Address M. M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at present employer's, 25 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable woman; willing to make herself obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 152 7th av., corner 19th st., first flight.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; good City reference. Call at No. 27 West 50th st., present employer's.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl, is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread and biscuits; is also an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN OF 30, WITH four years' reference, as cook, washer, and ironer; a first-class cook and laundress; makes bread, waffles, pies, &c.; flutes, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND TO WASH AND IRON OR House-work in the Country.—By a good, willing, competent girl; understands baking and dairy-work; has good reference. Call or send to No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A WELSH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough capable cook and a steady reliable woman; can suit for hotel or Summer boarding-house or steam-boat; has best reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG colored woman; she is a good cook, washer, ironer, and general house-worker; for City or country; has good references. Seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDing her business in all its details, and highly recommended as to honesty, neatness, and sobriety. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A PROFESSED Swiss cook, accustomed to serve large and stylish dinners; references unexceptionable; good salary expected. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL FRENCH COOK, speaking English; is highly recommended for her capabilities and good character. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS THOROugh good cook; will do all or part of the wash for a small private family; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK.—A LADY OBLIGED TO PART WITH A good woman wishes to procure her a place where her faithful services will be appreciated. Address No. 54 Lexington av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a first-class private family; willing to assist with the washing; best City references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS English and French cooking; no objections to the country; several years' City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SWEDISH YOUNG WOMEN; one is a thorough laundress, chamber-maid, &c.; the other is an excellent cook and house-worker; for City or country; they have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give four years' best City reference if required. Call at No. 872 6th av., near 49th st., in the china store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—TWO SISters, one as good plain cook, and will assist in the washing and ironing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 244 East 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent German girl; is an excellent cook and laundress, and has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—WITH A small private family, by a respectable young girl; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 157 51st st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; understands soups, meats, game, desserts, and is a good baker; would go to the country with a family for the Summer; City references. Call or address No. 897 8th av., between 53d and 54th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL (ENGLISH Protestant,) as first-class cook; can furnish excellent references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 127 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS COOK in a private family in the City; would assist in the washing; good recommendations. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 37 East 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to a short distance in the country; will be found reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 689 6th av., third bell.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL FRENCH COOK, speaking English; is highly recommended for her capabilities and her good character. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN COUNTRY OR City; is an excellent baker; has best references. Call or address Protestant Cook, No. 206 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist at washing; best of reference. Call at No. 247 East 30th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; SHE IS A good cook and a capable washer and ironer, or general house-worker; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COOK or general house-work in a small family; City or country. Call at No. 108 East 11th st., rear.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as English cook; has no objection to help with washing. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; also a young girl to take care of children, and is willing to make herself useful; both to go in the same family; good City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; excellent baker; country preferred; would take charge of milk and butter; best references. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; is a Protestant; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 401 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT COMPETENT cook; private family; just returned from England; has cooked in first families the last twelve months; City or country. Call at No. 402 East 18th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 447 West 19th st., near 9th av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A YOUNG English woman, with best of City reference; City or country. Address M. F., Box No. 318, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK; UNderstands French pastry; good bread baker; cream and jellies; no objection to City or country; best of reference. Call at 217 West 28th st., first floor, front.

GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO GET a place for a French teacher, whom she can highly recommend, having employed her for years; she would take a position as French teacher to young ladies, or as nursery governess, being thoroughly competent to teach the rudiments of English. For reference apply to No. 30 West 31st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, PROTESTant girl, who is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, to do general house-work; good reference. Apply at No. 95 9th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is a good family cook and first-rate washer and ironer; willing and obliging; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress or to take care of a little child; no objections to the country; good reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 912 2d av., between 48th and 49th sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN American girl; can do all kinds of sewing on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; would like to go with a family traveling; can furnish a machine. Call at No. 446 West 29th st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress; is a good operator; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing; would help with growing children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, with best City references; willing to live with Catholic help; flutes, polishes, &c.; is thorough mistress of her work; willing to be otherwise useful; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; would assist with the chamber-work; City or country; has best City references. Apply at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Apply at No. 38 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; she has good references as a tidy and good worker; speaks English; does her work in superior style. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; good reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 312 East 36th st., in the store, till engaged.

MRS. HARDMAN, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities; City or country; great demand; lady attending.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR MAID TO Young Ladies.—By a North German educated girl; she is an excellent seamstress, and highly recommended. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse in a private family; is fully competent to take full charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; three years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMpetent nurse; will assist with chamber-work; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent and trustworthy; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 317 East 37th st., Room No. 14.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH NURSE and an excellent seamstress; cuts and fits for children; has good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; understands the Wheeler & Wilson machine; nine years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 243 East 28th st., second floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN as nurse to an infant or invalid lady; has seven years' City reference; country preferred. Apply at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND A thorough, responsible, and trustworthy nurse, an English Protestant, whom she has known for many years; she is respectful and refined in her manners. Call or address No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A MOST RELIABLE, faithful Protestant woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; can be very highly recommended. To be seen for two days at No. 18 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-AGED WOMan as nurse; is able to take full charge of an infant or to take care of growing children; country preferred; three years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her last place, No. 375 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS infant's nurse; can take entire charge from its birth; is fully capable; no objections to the country; has excellent references from her last place. No. 224 West 17th st., third floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPEtent nurse; will assist with chamber-work; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG person as wet nurse; has undoubted City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid, and waitress, for the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 36th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT COMpetent person as infant's nurse; several years' experience; or would attend to a grown child; best City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st., basement.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL (PROTESTant) as nurse; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 785 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS wet nurse with plenty of milk; good references. Call at No. 270 7th av., first floor front.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A LADY WHO HAS EMployed for two years a seamstress by the day, on dress-making and family sewing, and can recommend her highly, would like to find additional customers for her, in City or country. Apply at No. 72 West 47th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN THE COUNTRY, OR WOULD go as nurse to grown-up children; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at or address No. 349 East 86th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REGULAR SEAMSTRESS, who is able to cut and fit and sew on the machine; will assist with chamber-work if necessary; several years' references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WOULD LIKE to make a few more engagements by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 225 7th av., corner 23d st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO some washing and ironing, or would prefer to go out by the day, or would do house-cleaning if required; will be found competent; best of City reference. Call at No. 369 1st av., near 22d st., top floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's or a small family's washing to do at her own house. Call at No. 136 West 49th st., back rooms.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, to take washing home. Call at No. 136 West 35th st., one flight of stairs.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress, and Fine Washing.—By a Protestant young woman, very respectable and highly recommended; understands fine washing and ironing perfectly; very neat, honest, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the very best of first-class City references. Call at her present employer's, No. 43 West 18th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl; fourteen months' references from last place; she is a first-class servant, clean, willing, and competent. She can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A lady leaving the City would like to get a place for an excellent girl as waitress and chamber-maid, or to take care of a grown child. Apply at No. 20 West 37th st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands salad dressing and the care of china and glass; is active, neat, and can furnish two years' reference from former employer. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as waitress; understands sending in and serving the table in its highest branches; the highest testimonials given. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 West 42d st., in store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would be willing to assist with chamber-work; three years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 157 East 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would assist with chamber-work; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 12 West 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MALES.

A MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE TO TAKE charge of a tenement-house; can give the very best of City reference. Address J. P. D., BOX NO. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

A COURIER—WITH TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXperience in European traveling, acquainted with the different languages, before leaving, would like to engage with a family or party going to Europe; best references from families in the City; willing to pay own passage. Address Courier, No. 404 6th av.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, WITH good City references; not particular about wages, but wants a good home, either in City or country, for the Summer. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—HOUSE-WORK.—By an English Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-nine years; no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, and general work about a place; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and a careful, good driver; is willing and obliging; country preferred; first-class City reference from last employers. Address W. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; best of reference; City or country. Address James, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; willing and obliging; can furnish the best City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address P. M., Box No. 273, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Englishman, a situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; can give unexceptionable City references, and would make himself generally useful if required. Address R. C., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and driver; is willing and respectful, sober and honest. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE man, who can take care of horses and drive, and make himself generally useful about a place; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a thorough groom and driver; perfectly sober and trustworthy. Address Coachman, No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN MAN (MARRIED) AS coachman; first-class references; no objection to go in country. Call or address R. G., Box No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A coachman and plain gardener, to be useful; three years' reference. Call on Benjamin, 85 South 5th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—AS THORough coachman and groom by a young man; is also a good gardener; can lay out grounds, set trees, plant shrubbery, do vegetable and flower gardening; six years' best reference from last place. Address M. F., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HIGHLY RECommended; several years in one City place. Call on or address J. C., No. 29 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED man; is a first-class groom; good steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS COACHman, whom he can recommend as being trustworthy, temperate, and obliging; lived four years in my employ; has twenty-five years' experience as coachman in this City. Call at No. 248 West 30th st., for J. T.; can be seen for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses. Apply at No. 136 West 49th st., second floor back.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; will recommend him highly in every particular; is a careful driver, an excellent groom, neat appearance, strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Address Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Protestant man as coachman; is sober, steady, willing, and obliging; City or country; can be well recommended. Address W. B., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A GERMAN AND HIS wife; man as plain gardener; understands how to take care of horses or cows; the woman is a competent cook, washer, and ironer, also good at baking bread and cake; competent to care for milk and butter; in the same place; also a kind nurse; understands the care of a baby from its infancy; the best references, if required. Address Theo. Fishe, No. 29 Park street, lager-beer saloon.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, no incumbrance; has had sixteen years' experience in this country, in all the branches, and five in the old country; good reference. Address T., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; is willing and industrious; best reference. Address D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede, speaking some English; he has good Swedish and American references; is willing; can drive and take care of horses; wages small. Call to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet to an invalid gentleman.—By a Belgian, aged twenty-nine; good recommendations. Call on or address Corneille Indruk, No. 4 Hall place.

TO THOSE GOING TO EUROPE OR THE COUNTRY.—An American gentleman and wife who have met with reverse of fortune, and without children, would like to take charge of a gentleman's house during his absence; the very best of reference given. Address AID, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED thirty years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, keep roads and walks in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—UNDERSTANDS GARDENING and horses and general work on a gentleman's place; is a good handler of horses; can milk; has good references. Address Coachman for two days, care H. L. Daniels, No. 18 William st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG SWEDISH man, who understands horses thoroughly, also vegetable and flower gardening, &c.; City or country; is also willing to make himself generally useful; has best of references. Call at Swedish Office, 203 East 37th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A USEFUL MAN; CAN MILK and take care of horses; the best of references. Address W. M., Box No. 263, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; THORoughly understands his business; three years' reference from last place. Address O. B., Box No. 208 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; only leaves on account of family going to Europe; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 145 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; can do almost any thing; very best of City reference. Address Protestant, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE WITH GOOD CITY references as a thorough waiter; he makes excellent salads, does all his work well, is tidy and industrious; speaks English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family or boarding-house; can furnish the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate American family; is very competent; speaks French, English, and German; references given. Call at Mr. Florentin's, locksmith, No. 100½ West 46th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITer, or to make himself useful; best City reference. Call at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

HELP WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE MAY OBTAIN A COMfortable home, with fire and lights for four months, no other compensation, by addressing "HOUSE," Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, with references.

CANVASSERS WANTED—EXPERIENCED PERsons, for the sale of Schedler's Relief Map of New-York and environs, at No. 22 Frankfort st.

FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTED.—ONE WHO can come well recommended for competency, honesty, and sobriety may call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 18 East 33d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A NEAT, ACTIVE, CHRISTIAN WOMAN, experienced in the care and management of provisions, as housekeeper; good testimonials indispensable; compensation liberal; application must be made, in the first instance, by letter in own handwriting. Address SUPERINTENDENT, St. Luke's Hospital, New-York City, for one week.

WANTED—A WILLING GIRL AS CHAMBER-MAID and waitress to go a short distance from the City; reference required from last employer. Call this day at No. 354 West 23d st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TELEgraphy; small salary while practicing. Address, with stamp, UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Box No. 3,167 Post Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL TO do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call for two days, with references, at Mme. GOLARD'S, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO ASSIST WITH washing; City reference required. Apply at No. 41 West 32d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE general house-work in a private family. Irish not wanted. Apply from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 210 West 10th st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FOR SALE.—THREE (3) FINE OLD-FASHIONED tall clocks, English make, splendid time-keepers, in excellent order.
One of the above is a moon-face clock.
Address Box No. 24 Southbridge, Mass.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN, AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, AND TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the Assurance Company's office, in the City of Middletown, and State of Connecticut, on the 24th day of June, 1875, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to complete the organization of the said company; at which meeting, when completed, Directors of the said corporation may be chosen, and by-laws adopted conformably to the provisions of the General Statutes of Connecticut respecting railroad companies.—Dated 12th June, 1875.

E. KELLEY ANDERSON,
SAMUEL L. WARNER,
SAMUEL S. SANDS,
D. B. HATCH,
T. L. WATSON,
ALLYN M. COLEGROVE,
J. N. CAMP,
CH. DANA,
JULIUS HOTCHKISS.
Corporators of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company.

At a meeting of the Corporators of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company, held at the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, the following rules for voting at the first meeting of the corporation were adopted:

First.—At the first meeting of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company, each holder of a first mortgage bond of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railway Company, either in person or by proxy, shall be entitled to one vote for each one hundred dollars of the principal of the bond or bonds held by him.

The foregoing rule is an extract from the Charter.

Second.—Holders of the said first mortgage bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company may deposit the said bonds with the depositaries hereinafter named. The said depositaries are hereby empowered to issue receipts for the said bonds specifying the names of the owners thereof, and the numbers, denominations and the amounts of the bonds received by them. The persons described as owners in the said receipts may at the said first meeting vote on the said receipts either in person or by proxy in like manner as though the said bonds were actually produced.

Third.—Hatch & Foote, Bankers, at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York; Hatch & Watson, Bridgeport, Conn.; John N. Camp, at the First National Bank of Middletown, are hereby appointed depositaries for the purpose of receiving the said bonds, with the power of issuing the said receipts. The bonds to be returned by the said depositaries until the surrender of the said receipts.

Fourth.—All the expenses incurred for expressage and safe deposit of the said bonds shall be paid by the said Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

GOLD (6s) SIXES
City New-York Stock due 1896.
For sale at 115 and accrued interest.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

Office of the Erie Railway Company,
New-York, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until the morning of the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for shares No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and anyone having knowledge of same will please address the undersigned at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send their coupons and receive the bonds for the same. For further information in regard to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 34 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Corner Broad and Wall sts.
For use of meetings, &c.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. B. WOOD, Jr., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad Company are requested to be present at the office of Messrs. Lord, Day & Lord, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 22, 1875, at 12 o'clock.
HENRY DAY,
Chairman of the Committee of Bondholders.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

THE OLD
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHARTERED 1824.
OFFICES:
No. 191 BROADWAY, corner DEY ST., NEW-YORK.
No. 32 COURT ST., corner REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN.

At an election held on the 7th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JEREMIAH V. SPADER,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
ROBERT KNIGHT,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	GEORGE W. PLATT,
JOHN BODINE,	JOSEPH RUDD,
GEORGE GILFILLAN,	JOHN J. VANDERBILT,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	CHARLES CURTISS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	JOHN HALSTEAD,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	TUNIS C. BERGEN,
JESSE SELIGMAN,	BENJAMIN L. GUION,

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Jr.

INSPECTORS.
SAMUEL GARRISON, JOSEPH B. FALK, DAVID S. ARNOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. TUNIS C. BERGEN was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Vice President.
GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.
Dated June 15, 1875.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

113	1805	3522	5400	6572
133	1828	3550	5485	6838
197	1848	3766	5517	6846
210	1868	3835	5569	6862
251	1875	3973	5580	6883
264	2113	4028	5581	6893
295	2114	4116	5599	7009
296	2152	4225	5602	7049
491	2168	4269	5649	7239
500	2183	4320	5715	7274
535	2194	4349	5722	7312
638	2205	4373	5753	7382
678	2208	4380	5760	7405
705	2288	4507	5789	7483
707	2291	4518	5997	7495
725	2294	4534	6155	7554
747	2697	4632	6172	7591
766	2714	4749	6177	7679
795	2726	4755	6202	7950
931	2773	4914	6207	8332
1100	2825	4966	6217	8492
1142	2831	4971	6303	8493
1203	2850	5144	6306	8494
1302	2899	5150	6309	8510
1334	3209	5153	6315	8701
1577	3210	5196	6386	8740
1622	3230	5236	6398	8757
1683	3297	5267	6534	8877
1693	3446	5314	6536	8904
1801	3506	5323	6555	8968

In all cases where the Bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The Company are now prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK on the morning of SATURDAY, the 12th day of June, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts: Loans, $21,100; discounts, $563,092 91		$584,192 91
Due from Directors of the bank, included in loans and discounts		7,000 00
Overdrafts		825 77
Due from trust companies, State and national banks		104,012 26
Banking-house and lot	$90,000	
Other real estate	7,500—	97,500 00
Bonds and mortgages		30,000 00
Stocks: United States		15,000 00
Other stocks and bonds		1,000 00
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		71,885 00
Cash items: Bills and checks in course of exchange	$50,112 81	
Fractional currency	4,347 86—	54,460 67
Cash on deposit in the Bank Department for redemption of notes		5,975 00
Current expenses		8,[illegible]86 61
Total		$97[illegible],838 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in cash	$200,000 00
Undivided profits	23,067 30
Circulation registered	5,975 00
Due depositors on demand	742,549 42
Unpaid dividends	2,246 50
Total	$973,838 22

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: JAMES E. KELLEY, President, and GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier, of Bull's Head Bank, a banking association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 12th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
JAMES E. KELLEY, President.
GEO. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 17th day of June, 1875. WM. B. STUYVESANT, Notary Public, No. 59, New-York County.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,
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MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BEACH'S ADDRESS.

THE DEFENDANT'S CONDUCT COMPARED WITH WHAT IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN WERE HE INNOCENT—SEVERE DENUNCIATION OF MR. BEECHER—THE DEFENDANT'S PARTICIPATION IN THE POLICY OF SILENCE—BEECHER A DELIBERATE ACCOMPLICE IN A SERIES OF LIES—A QUOTATION FROM BURNS TURNED UPON MR. EVARTS—AN APPEAL TO THE CATHOLIC JURORS—THE SPEAKER BELIEVES THAT THE CHRISTIAN WORLD WOULD HAVE FORGIVEN MR. BEECHER HAD HE CONFESSED—MOULTON TRUE TO HIS HONOR AND FAITHFUL TO HIS FRIENDSHIPS.

The court-room still continues to be uncomfortably crowded. Mr. Beecher was again present in the morning and absent in the afternoon. He listened to Mr. Beach's denunciation of him with an amused smile which was reflected on the face of his wife. The only persons of distinction on the judicial bench were Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott and Hon. J. S. Potter, of Arlington, Mass. Among the audience were Rev. W. W. Page, Assistant District Attorney Rollins, of this City, Rev. Justin D. Fulton, Rev. Dr. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. George Shepard Page, of New-Jersey, and Rev. A. McElroy Wylie. Mr. Beach continues to develop strength as he proceeds, not only in argument but in expression. Once yesterday he swung his arm backward so violently, in gesticulating, that in the recoil his hand caught Judge Fullerton in the face and caused the great cross-examiner to dodge his head with comical suddenness. Resuming his consideration of the letter of Beecher to Moulton, denunciatory of Dr. Storrs for calling the Congregational Council, Mr. Beach compared Beecher's conduct in that instance with what it should have been had he been innocent. He asked whether it was that Beecher feared that in the council it would be revealed that he had advised Bowen to discharge a notoriously profligate man from the editorship of a Christian newspaper, or that he had consented to the advice of his wife and Deacon Bell looking to the separation of a good wife from a brutal husband, or that he had innocently attracted the love of Mrs. Tilton to himself. If Beecher tells the truth he believed that on Dec. 30 Tilton had maliciously forced his wife to make a false charge against him; yet he went from that interview to Tilton, and for three years afterward continued to overflow with testimonials to Tilton's long suffering and nobility and honesty of character. He even permitted Sam Wilkeson in his own newspaper to publish a commendation of Tilton. Nay, more; when he knew Tilton to be sunk into the corruption of the Woodhull clique he comes forward voluntarily with $5,000 to save and continue what he believed to be an organ of free love. Judge Porter said that Beecher never specified his sin. Three witnesses, said Mr. Beach, name it for him; nor is it likely that Beecher would have specified it. It was well understood. Every line of Beecher's writings speaks the name. All his actions for four years are blazoned with it. Mr. Beach's denunciation of Beecher at this point was very severe, and the audience listened in awe-stricken silence.

The notion that the advised separation had anything to do with Beecher's grief was absurd, continued Mr. Beach. Beecher took no responsibility in the matter. He turned it over to his wife and Mr. Bell, and their advice was not taken. Mrs. Tilton remained with her husband through 1871-2-3-4, until Beecher's emissaries enticed her away from him. And even had there been a separation—if Beecher believed the charges of Mrs. Tilton and Bessie Turner against Tilton where was the basis of regret at advising a separation from such a scoundrel? But Frank Moulton came to him and persuaded him that Bessie Turner was a liar and that Mrs. Tilton was not to be trusted, and at once the "horror of a great darkness" gathered around him. Such is the story that Beecher asks the jury to affirm.

Mr. Beach passed on to a consideration of Mr. Beecher's participation in the policy of silence, reading letters he wrote on the subject as late as June, 1873. That was a long course of hypocrisy, he said, for a Christian minister. Beecher was a deliberate accomplice in a series of lies, not to help Tilton or his wife, but to save himself the necessity of denying the charge of improper solicitations. Had there been an investigation of the West charges, and had there been no proof to support them, all the rumors that filled the world against him would have been swept away, and peace and triumph would have been his portion. Adopting a letter received by him from a Binghamton lady, Mr. Beach used the same quotation from Burns that Mr. Evarts had previously cited in defense of Beecher, to argue that whereas Beecher's conscience would not permit him, at an early stage of the scandal, to tell an open lie in defiance of Tilton and Moulton, a long series of lying had naturally brought him at last to the point of perjury.

Recess was taken here, and at the end of the interval Mr. Beach considered the letter of June 1, 1873. The "gleam of light from Heaven" through "the darkness of the earth," meant, he argued, a broken spirit awakened at last to those early and holy aspirations that first lifted his soul to his God. Elaborating this idea, Mr. Beach appealed to the two Catholic jurors to say whether consciousness of forgiveness is not ample remuneration for the humiliation of the confessional. What was, he asked, the "danger" Moulton spoke of in his answer, which "would cower" if Beecher "looked it square in the eye?" No such words as these could possibly have been written to Beecher if he was innocent. Certainly in the light of the events of the past few months, Moulton might well have assumed that Plymouth Church would forgive any sin Beecher might have been guilty of. Mr. Beach thought the Christian world would also have forgiven him had he confessed.

Mr. Beach passed to the consideration of Moulton's testimony. He began by reading numerous paragraphs from the writings of Mr. Beecher certifying to the integrity of Moulton. Suddenly when Moulton refused to give up the documents in his possession, Beecher became his reviler, and charged him with black-mail. Is Moulton, Mr. Beach asked, to be judged by this after, and interested, judgment, when on the stand, in spite of all the judges and instructions of Tracy and Shearman, Beecher himself confessed that there was no black-mail? Mr. Beach cited an authority to show the value of a litigant's testimonials to a witness whose character has been impeached. In spite of these testimonials of Beecher's no man ever entered a court room as a witness who had been so persistently villified as Moulton. Moulton had been called a traitor. Mr. Beach asked where he had proved treacherous. Was it when he was devising shifts and working persistently to suppress the scandal? He had never intermitted his exertions until Beecher imputed to him dishonor. [Applause, which drew a rebuke from Judge Neilson.] This young, unfamed, heathen might well have been proud to associate with Beecher, to hold in his hands the fate of such a man, and even Christian honor and integrity might have been tempted to lie to protect a name so great. Moulton could have been the best petted and the best pampered man in Brooklyn if he had proved false to Tilton. [Applause.] Even now in the common sense of an American community, said Mr. Beach, he stands disenthralled. [Renewed applause.] He is true to his honor and faithful to his friendships, and all the power of Beecher and his minions cannot blacken him. [Loud applause which called forth a rebuke from Judge Neilson.]

It was now 3:50 o'clock. Judge Fullerton arose and suggested that it was not worth while to take up a new topic. Judge Neilson said that two of the jurymen were unwell, and he was ill himself, and he thought an adjournment over to-day would be desirable. Messrs. Evarts and Beach expressed their willingness to oblige the court and jury. Foreman Carpenter said that the jurors were unanimous in their desire for an adjournment. Judge Neilson said that one of the jurors complained of feeling unwell on Wednesday. Mr. Beach replied he did not wonder the jurors were sick, at which Judge Neilson said that the juror had not ascribed his illness to Mr. Beach. The court then adjourned until Monday morning. Mr. Beach was loudly cheered on his way to his carriage. He says that he does not think he will be able to finish on Monday, but will make the remainder of his argument as short as possible.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The jury were called and answered present at 11:05 o'clock, and Mr. Beach at once arose and, bowing to the court, resumed his address as follows: Please oblige me, gentlemen, by recurring for a brief moment to the letter of Mr. Beecher criticising the course of Dr. Storrs, in connection with the condition of things out of which it originated, and the object obviously sought to be accomplished. You will remember that at that time a council of ministers was sitting inquiring into the discipline and action of Plymouth Church—possibly, among other things, with reference to Mr. Tilton. That inquiry necessarily involved the very matters which are under our consideration. The West charges were before, or had been before, the church judicatory, and the inquiry before the council involved the question of the regularity of the action of Plymouth Church in regard to Mr. Tilton. Under these circumstances Mr. Beecher addresses this letter to Mr. Moulton, of course intended to influence Mr. Tilton. After Rev. Dr. Storrs had made an address upon the subject matter pending before the council to that body, in which, I judge from the letter of Mr. Beecher, he commented with very considerable severity upon the attitude and relation and action of Mr. Tilton toward Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church, Mr. Beecher is indignant, as he says, at the expression of Dr. Storrs, asserting, with pretended sympathy and friendship for Mr. Tilton, that he had turned against him in the most venomous manner, and in insincerity charging this clergyman with a public assault, in a quasi judicial body, upon a prominent citizen, venomous in its character and insincere in its purpose. He charges that all the professions of faith and affection of Dr. Storrs for Mr. Beecher are hollow and faithless. Then

"His object is plain,"

says Mr. Beecher.

"He is determined to force a conflict between you and me; that is his game. By stinging Theodore he believes that he will be driven into a course which he hopes will ruin me. If ever a man betrayed another, he has. I am in hopes that Theodore, who has borne so much, will be unwilling to be a flail in Storrs' hands to strike at a friend."

And ends with the italicised expression—referring to the speech—

"*It ought to damn Storrs.*"

This letter is written under these circumstances by Mr. Beecher, concerning a clerical friend of twenty-five years, between whom and Mr. Beecher there had existed the most intimate religious association and apparent sympathy, and the most friendly expressions and acts of general regard. It was written obviously in apprehension that the subject about which Dr. Storrs was speaking and acting, involving the relation of Mr. Tilton to Plymouth Church, and bringing under consideration all the complications which surrounded Mr. Beecher in his difficulties with Mr. Tilton and his family—it is perfectly evident that Mr. Beecher, through this letter, was attempting to exercise an influence which would restrain Mr. Tilton from any attempt at self-vindication, from any effort—by an exposure of any truth, by an exhibition of the letters and documents which are presented to this jury—from vindicating himself in that mode before that council.

BEECHER'S MOTIVE IN DENOUNCING DR. STORRS.

Mr. Beecher said that it would inevitably involve his exposure, as full, as complete, as derogatory as is made through the evidence in this case. And he does not hesitate to use his own language in the most venomous and implacable manner to condemn this friend and fellow-Pastor—to charge him with insincerity, and charge his speech, made in the performance of his duty in a church council, as an ebullition that ought to damn him. What must have been the motive driving Mr. Beecher to this malediction upon an honored Pastor and gentleman? He was not only a friend of twenty-five years, but he was eminent in his profession; a learned scholar, an elegant orator, a pure and pious gentleman, renowned for his sound and solid wisdom, maintaining that character in this community as the man to whom other men in their sorrow and affliction go for advice and comfort. He was the man who but a little while ago in the City of New-York delivered an oration at an anniversary of the New-York Historical Society so grand in its historical knowledge, so perfect, accomplished, and complete, that William Cullen Bryant moved a vote of thanks, and my learned friend Mr. Evarts, with his accustomed elegance and urbanity, seconded it. What must we think of a Christian Pastor under these circumstances, all uniting to suppress even just indignation, moved and influenced by the intercourse of twenty-five years of respectful friendship and attachment, speaking of such a man as Dr. Storrs, indulging to such a man as *they* say Moulton is, and such a man as *they* say Tilton is, in these vile expressions of condemnation? What influence will conduct like this have upon the standing of the clerical profession? How much will it promote Christianity, Christian example, worldly respect? How much will it elevate the members of the clerical profession, and what must have been the necessity, I repeat, under which a course of this character was adopted by Mr. Beecher? Did he fear that it would transpire in that examination that he had advised Mr. Bowen to dismiss from his service a man whom he believed to be corrupt, and, so far as the world was concerned, notoriously profligate and debauched? Did he fear that it would appear that under the advice of his wife and Mr. Bell he had counseled Mrs. Tilton to a separation? Did he fear that it would be revealed in the threatened investigation before that council that he had unconsciously attracted the love of Mrs. Tilton? As intelligent men, observers of life and of the world, would such a man as Mr. Beecher, utter such language concerning such a man as Dr. Storrs from motives of that character and under a goading apprehension of that limited extent? It is not apparent in this, standing alone, disconnected with his other utterances, unassociated with that deep and passionate feeling of despair and remorse—could sensible men hesitate as to the application and meaning to be attached to a letter of that character?

THE MOTIVES WHICH LED TO THESE DECLARATIONS.

Another circumstance in connection with this inquiry as to the motives and apprehensions which influenced these declarations and outpourings of Mr. Beecher. On the night of Dec. 30, 1870, if Mr. Beecher is credible, and as is apparent from all the evidence, Mr. Beecher learned that Mr. Tilton had forced his wife to make a false charge against Mr. Beecher, a charge dishonoring to him as a man and a friend to Theodore Tilton, disgraceful to his professional character, a violation of all his obligations to God, society, the Church, and this family. If he was sincere, he believed that Theodore Tilton had done this with a base purpose, with a malignant design against himself; and yet from that interview, impressed with this conviction, he comes to Theodore Tilton, and for three years bears the continual and consistent testimony of his admiration and respect. Not only does he accept him with professions of friendship, the most earnest commendations for his long suffering and patience and generosity, teaching to a wife whom he had forced to a lie that her husband was the most generous of mortals, wondering if Elizabeth knew how noble and magnanimous Theodore Tilton had been; and this man, a high priest of the Lord, bound to rebuke sin; bound to disrobe hypocrisy; bound to denounce the false calumniation in his own manliness and dignity; bound to resent the false and atrocious charge which this man, through the agency of a compelled wife, had manufactured against him—we are to believe, with our knowledge of motive and nature, with our experience of the world—we are to believe that Mr. Beecher, under these circumstances, not only was quiet and submissive under dishonoring complaint, but that he took the liar and the libeler to his heart and confidence; aye, not only that, but over his own name published his reliance in his nobility and honesty of character, in his own paper permitted a eulogy written by his friend Samuel Wilkeson, commending this man, so corrupt and infamous, to the confidence of the Christian world. How long will Christianity stand; how long will the Church be honored and respected; how long will her ministers be reverenced, if this character, Henry Ward Beecher, in the greatest pulpit of the land, can stand up bearing this false and hypocritical testimony to a liar and a slanderer? [Applause.] Aye, and when Theodore Tilton was dismissed from the *Independent*, as Mr. Beecher says, under his advice, because his touch was pollution to a Christian paper, and when his reputation was so infamous that Mr. Beecher considered it not only impolitic but disgraceful that he should be at the head of such a publication; nay, when Mr. Beecher believed that Theodore Tilton had been led astray by the fascinations and the teachings of Victoria C. Woodhull and was a free-lover in faith, in teaching, and in practice, Henry Ward Beecher comes forward with $5,000 to establish an organ through which corruption might be propagated in the land and to sustain a man whom he believes was of the character he describes.

THE GRAND ORACLE OF CHRISTIANITY.

And this is the man, the grand oracle of Christianity, the pure and undefiled priest of God, the teacher on whose lips human souls must hang and trust for their ultimate redemption, confessedly standing a hypocrite before the world, a practical teacher of false morals, sustaining and propagating an imposition and a fraud upon the Christianity of the day. Oh! can this be consistent with Christian character? Does it become us to exalt and praise a man who confessedly upon this record occupied that position for three years, and spoke, as he says, the truth only when the pressure of Christian souls in his own church drove him to the extremity where he must fight or fall? You may be deluded, gentlemen, by these claims of dignity and religion for this defendant. You, taught in the precepts and inspired by the feeling of your Master, may think this man too high and reverend, too needful to the cause of your God, to be judged, truly judged, fearlessly judged, and to weigh as against him, under the glamour of this impression and faith, lightly and carelessly those proofs of sin and guilt. But not thus, not thus will be the judgment of Him who looks into the heart. Nay, not thus will be the judgment of those who, with a clear and unbiased intelligence and a fearless intrepidity of thought and examination, look at this man as he is, and tear from him the outer covering and gaze in upon the sepulchre beneath. But it is said, gentlemen, that these confessions or expressions of Mr. Beecher were but the extravagant and whimsical outbreaks of an impulsive and ardent nature and temperament; this man is morbid in his moods; that he has a susceptible and tender conscience, and the slightest sin leads him to the most extravagant contrition and remorse. Well, you are to think of him, gentlemen, and weigh him as he has for twenty-five years appeared before this community, and, as we all agree in representing, his commanding intellectual and physical qualities. You are to think of him as a great and experienced teacher, disciplining the natures and the lives of his parishioners, and teaching all the grand truths of his mission. He is not only that, but a learned scholar; not only that, he is a statesman and politician. In many of the grand epochs of our national history he has stood forward a leader and a champion of the opinion of the nation. Not only that, he is a man of the world; he has mixed with all scenes and with all classes of society; he is a humorist, a wit, a very *Yorick* of the dinner-table; there is no phase of nature, there is no variety of character, there is no manifestation of passion with which Henry Ward Beecher is not entirely familiar. And yet we are told that this man, fulfilling so admirably Shakespeare's description—

"How noble in reason, how infinite in faculty, in form and moving how expressed and admirable; in action like an angel, in apprehension like a god."

—that this man, so brave, so accomplished and experienced, could not utter the simple truth when he was accused of a shameful and disgraceful sin; nay, that he could not properly estimate his relations to others, that he could not accurately judge of his moral responsibilities, that when man charged him with being a solicitor of his parishioner to adultery and sin, he was so overcome with the idea that he had given bad advice to Bowen and to Mrs. Tilton, and had most unconsciously and innocently won her love, that he could not deny that he was guilty of the baseness charged against him. From the night of December 30 until the hour when Mr. Beecher appeared before his investigating committee, or of the council, there is no proof of a sigle denial from his lips of the accusation, except in those public denials which, by arrangement between the parties, and in connection with Mr. Tilton, was made for popular effect, and for the purpose of restraining investigation and agitation. Why shouldn't he have denied it? Grant that he had been guilty in those particulars of which he speaks, and grant that they had produced dissension and disturbance in the family of Mr. Tilton, did that render it obligatory upon Henry Ward Beecher to rest calmly under the charge such as was made against him? Why, gentlemen, we can only judge by our observation of men and things, and by the instincts of our own nature. Place yourselves in the condition of Mr. Beecher, test him by your own consciousness, and answer whether under such conditions you would have rested peaceably an instant without an indignant denial and a prompt and ready exposure of the parties making the false accusation. Now, I know that Mr. Beecher asserts that there was at some time earlier than that which I indicated a resistance of this accusation. He is contradicted by overwhelming evidence, not only oral but by necessary inference and conclusions drawn from his own declarations, and you are to credit it that this man was of a simplicity and gentleness so exquisite that he could not defend his honor as a man and his character and integrity as a Christian. Mr. Beecher cannot so stultify himself; he cannot so abnegate his great qualities. He must be judged, in the language of my friend, as other men are judged, upon the same principles of law and justice, and by the same standard of human nature, exalted, as in his case, by his great acquirements and large experience. But my friend Mr. Porter says this is an indefinite and unnamed offense; Mr. Beecher in his writings does not confess to the specified sin of adultery. True, his expressions are extravagant, his sorrow and remorse are infinite, and, after all, he does not name the sin. Three witnesses fix the name upon him—Tilton, Moulton, and Mrs. Moulton—the writings, the other evidence to which I shall allude by and by, they all declared that Henry Ward Beecher was charged with criminal intimacy, and by act and conduct admitted the charge.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

And was it necessary to be repeated when he wrote his letter of apology to Theodore Tilton after the communications between them; was it necessary for Henry Ward Beecher to say, I am an adulterer—I have seduced your wife; when he was breathing out more pathetic expressions of anguish and suffering and contrition; was it necessary for him to say all this is because of my adultery? Was it not perfectly understood; nay, does not every line of his letters utter the name? Don't every word and act in connection with this tragical affair speak the name? Is not his whole life for four years blazoned with names? Seducer, libertine, false priest, adulterer—these are the names by all those instruments of utterance graven on his forehead, and the waters of Siloam's pool can't wash them away. None but the angel of mercy can wipe them out, with the hot tears of an honest repentance. His priestly robes are besmeared with a blasphemous lust, and he cannot wipe the stains away with brilliant rhetoric or glittering sophistries, nor can all the voice of his godly sycophants still the voice of God, or interrupt the current of pure and undefiled justice. Henry Ward Beecher must meet his deserved doom, or else all men—the spirit of justice, nay, the bending spirit of heaven's justice, looking with anxiety to-day to see how well a juror's oath will be redeemed—all will cry out against the infamy of his acquittal. Harsh words to speak, gentlemen, but are they not borne out with this proof, and is this the time and the occasion when the tongue should be silent, and the truth too hard and too unpleasant to be told? Are these things to be whitewashed by the gilt of eloquence, and by the acting of an accomplished culprit upon the witness stand? Are we to be deluded by this idea, that this man is too noble and great and pure to sin, and be afraid to handle the elements of dishonor, and apply its proofs, as the law and justice demand?

THE QUESTION OF SEPARATION.

But is it true that all this repentant sorrow of Henry Ward Beecher was on account of injudicious advice to Mrs. Tilton to separate from her husband? You remember how Henry Ward Beecher declined personally to act in this matter with Mrs. Tilton. How he referred it to the more becoming, I admit, and proper management of his wife. What is the motive which induced him to do it, is another question. And when his wife, and when Mr. Bell, both shrewd and good advisers, came to the conclusion that it was unfit for Mrs. Tilton longer to endure the shameful abuse and vulgarity and depravity of her husband, Henry Ward Beecher did not assume the responsibility of giving the advice. He writes a little note to his wife: "I rather think—I *rather think* it is advisable that there should be separation with provision for the support of the wife and children." That severe and upright matron had no hesitation about it; Mr. Bell had no misgivings in regard to it. "It is impossible," says that gentleman, "that Mrs. Tilton should continue in this connection; there must be a separation." But what was the actual advice given by Mr. Beecher? Of course we cannot penetrate it fully; we do not know what communication was had between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton upon this subject at this particular time. [Turning to Mr. Morris.] Can you refer me to that evidence?

Mr. Morris—Page 723 of the second volume.

Mr. Beach (continuing)—But we know that there were means of communication between them, and that that was had whenever it was thought necessary or desirable that it should occur. We know that the judgment of Mr. Beecher was that there should be no separation. He admits that, through Mrs. Moulton, his advice to Mrs. Tilton was patience, sufferance, active, persuasive love and affection. That was necessary for his theory now. You remember, gentlemen—I cannot now get to the reference—you remember the testimony of Mrs. Moulton, which is substantially acquiesced in by Mr. Beecher, that he sent word to Mrs. Tilton to be forbearing—cultivate a kindlier condition of things in their household. That was in the year 1873, I think; that was the judgment of Mr. Beecher; that was his conviction; he saw no necessity for separation. Did he advise it at this time, and, if he did advise it, gentlemen, how is the enigma to be solved? If, although the wife was eager, as they say, ill-treated and betrayed, fleeing to her mother's house, weeping and wailing in agony under the brutality of her husband, and Mr. Beecher, her honored and adored Pastor, recommending separation, how happens it it did not occur? When this recommendation is said to have gone from Mr. Beecher Mrs. Tilton was, then in her mother's house, won back to the affection of her husband under the circumstances detailed by Bessie Turner. What were the entreaties and pleadings? What were the influences that passed between those two souls in that interview in Mrs. Morse's parlor you can imagine, I cannot describe; suffice it to say that that woman, whatever was her motive in leaving for a night, or for a day, her house and home to commune with her mother, that woman was readily won, by the affection of her husband, to a return to her loyalty, and from that time until it became necessary for the vindication of Henry Ward Beecher before his Examining Committee—from that time to that hour, she lived in constant communion with her husband, no evidence of a disturbed household, of a disturbed family, and content and satisfied, so far as this evidence discloses, until the machinations of Henry Ward Beecher and his emissaries stole into that home and separated and disgraced its members. Why was it, gentlemen, if the wife desired separation; if Henry Ward Beecher advised it; if that advice was confirmed by the judicious counsel of the leading matron of the Plymouth congregation; why did not separation follow? Through 1871-72-73, until July 1874, this wife remained true to her allegiance. And yet throughout Beecher bemoaned so agonizingly his advice toward a separation! He saw such horrible dissensions and disasters and suffering in the household of Theodore Tilton, that his gentle heart was broken, and he was suffering, upon this ragged edge, the torments of the damned in the midst of utter darkness! Again, gentlemen, suppose there had been a separation, is Henry Ward Beecher at all to blame? Was there any occasion for him to regret the advice? Theodore Tilton by him is painted to-day as he was accepted by him in December, 1870—or November—when this advice was given; there has been no change in his character. He has seen him just as he was; he was told by Bessie Turner—aye, and through his wife—he must have been told by his wife, Mrs. Beecher, what were the complaints of Mrs. Tilton against Tilton. If they justified the advice of Mrs. Beecher; if Mrs. Beecher received it directly from Mrs. Tilton in that long interview they had from which Mr. Beecher slunk away, what reason was there for any misgivings or regrets upon the part of Henry Ward Beecher? Did he believe the charge of Mrs. Tilton? Did he accept the character of Tilton as given by Bessie Turner? Yes; it was upon the strength of that information his advice was given. And what is his answer? We say to him, if you believe Theodore Tilton to be the man he was represented to be; if his life was a continued course of brutality at home, of debauchery abroad; if the story of Bessie Turner is true, and Tilton made the base assault she asserts upon her sleeping innocence, does Henry Ward Beecher regret that he advised a virtuous, Christian woman to desert the scoundrel and the villain he then believed Theodore Tilton to be? Ah! this is a dilemma from which Mr. Beecher must escape, and how? Oh! Mr. Moulton—Mr. Moulton came to me. Mr. Moulton represented to me that all these accusations against Mr. Tilton were exaggerated; that he was not a vicious and a bad man; that he had not attempted the virtue of Bessie Turner; that there was no unwise, improper association between him and Victoria Woodhull, and the suspicions, the convictions of Henry Ward Beecher were at once appeased. Bessie Turner had come from the household with the simple story of a young, outraged maiden; Mrs. Tilton, the suffering and crushed wife, had made her revelations to Mrs. Beecher, and yet Henry Ward Beecher is at once convinced—convinced by the persuasion, sophistry, and falsehood of Francis D. Moulton—that Bessie is a liar, that Mrs. Tilton could not be trusted, and at once his soul was overwhelmed with this vast remorse, and the horrors of that great darkness gathered at once with the bitterness of death in his soul! That is the story this great and wise and virtuous man tells to an intelligent court and community. And you are expected to affirm it by your verdict.

DEVICE AND DUPLICITY TO CONCEAL THE SECRET.

What force do you attach, gentlemen, to the undeniable circumstance that from the night of Dec. 30, 1870, up to the very sitting of the Investigating Committee, Mr. Beecher, in company with Mr. Moulton and with Mr. Tilton, had been exerting their utmost ingenuity and effort in divers schemes and contrivances to suppress this scandal? I cannot read the evidence exhibiting all of them, but you will remember that in his letter of June 1, 1873, he indulges this expression:

"Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, filled with abrupt charges, and rendering me liable at any hour or day to be"—

Mr. Fullerton—"Abrupt changes."
Mr. Beach—What did I say?
Mr. Fullerton—"Charges."
Mr. Beach—Oh, it is misprinted "charges."

"And rendering me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we have saved ourselves."

This is in June, 1873. A long time—a long time for a priest to resort to devices and duplicity to conceal a secret—a secret which threatened to destroy him, as he again and again alleges. Again, the evidence of Mr. Halliday has shown the application of this short note of Mr. Beecher:

"SUNDAY, A. M.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Halliday called last night. T.'s interview with him did not satisfy but disturbed. It was the same with Bell, who was present. It tended directly to unsettling. Your interview last night was very beneficial, and gave confidence."

You remember what that interview was as related by Mr. Moulton, when he made some of the false statements which they say are contradictions which should discredit him, and in regard to which Mr. Beecher says:

"Your interview last night was *very beneficial*,"—

Those words underscored.

—"and gave confidence. This must be looked after. It is vain to build if the foundation sinks under every effort. I shall see you at 10:30 to-morrow if you return by way of No. 49 Remsen street."

Then again a little note:

"MY DEAR FRIEND: The *Eagle* ought to have nothing to-night. It is that meeting which stirs up our folks. Neither you nor Theodore ought to be troubled by the side which you serve so faithfully in public."

Mr. Evarts—"In politics;" it is a misprint.

Mr. Beach (resuming)—

"In politics. Second, the deacons' meeting, I hear, is adjourned. I saw Bell. It is a friendly movement. The only near, next danger is the women—Morrill, Bradshaw, and the poor dear child. If the papers will hold off a month, we can ride out the gale and make safe anchorage. And then, when we are once in deep, tranquil waters, we will all join hands in a profound and genuine *Laus Deo;* for through such a wilderness only a Divine Providence could have led us undevoured by the open-mouthed beasts that lay in wait for our lives."

Now, this is but a specimen of the continual, persistent course of conduct which Mr. Beecher, in company with his two allies, Tilton and Moulton, pursued during these long years, fighting off attack, shoving away the evil day, suppressing these outbreaks, these disturbing influences, Mr. Beecher all the while clutching Plymouth Church by the throat, holding it still, through the influence of his friends. All done for what? Why, there was no danger of the love of Mrs. Tilton, unworthily bestowed upon him, being exposed. Nobody knew of that—never a whisper of that. Never a suggestion of that. Oh, it was such an inexpressive love, so devoid of manifestation, so shrinking and cowering in her heart that the innocent and simple Henry Ward Beecher did not find it out for four years. That is the love which afflicted him; that is the love which he pretends was breaking up the amity and the kindness of Theodore Tilton's home. How ridiculous a pretense! Did he fear the revelation of his advice to Bowen? Did he fear this unhappy advice to separate, which had no effect upon the family circle, which the wife disregarded? Aye, and in regard to which, as Mr. Tracy says in his opening, she wrote a letter denying that she ever desired a separation, a letter we hadn't, a letter not in evidence here, but a letter with which they are acquainted, but did not choose to produce.

WHAT WAS THE DANGER?

What was the danger? Is it to be attributed—is this degrading, sinful action of a great minister to be excused upon the idea that he was oppressed with remorse for the causes which he has assigned? Are they adequate? Will they justify these schemes and devices to smother the truth and still inquiry? Why, let us see, gentlemen. Suppose an investigation had been had, or it had turned out that these specifications of Mr. West were untrue and they were not supported by any proof—it turned out that the only offense Henry Ward Beecher had committed was to advise that this profligate should be reduced from the head of the leading Christian newspaper of the land; that he had advised the wife of Theodore Tilton to separate from him, but that that advice had been entirely unproductive; that their family relations were continued unbroken, and no different from the time when that advice was given. How would Henry Ward Beecher have stood before his church and before the world defended, exculpated, clothed again in a robe of righteousness! Think of the charges in public against him! Think that the woman Woodhull had published her accusation of the concubinage, including adultery and fornication in its signification! That published in May, 1872—

Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Morris—November, 1872.

Mr. Beach—No, May.

Mr. Fullerton—May, 1871.

Mr. Beach—May, 1871. It is in that that the charge of concubinage is contained, carrying a clear and definite intimation—accusation—to the whole world in its application to Henry Ward Beecher. In these articles among this jury of the vicinage, as denominated by my friend Porter—these whisperings of evil on the part of this defendant; and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Richards, Mr. Johnson, others of the reliable and leading citizens and citizenesses of this city aware of those accusations; and every time the sun performed its diurnal circle, that circle of knowledge widening and widening, a church dissatisfied and discontented, prominent members pressing an investigation, in the language of Mr. West, saying to Mr. Beecher, "The church suffers, Christianity suffers, we all suffer. We believe these charges to be false, and we call upon you to vindicate your integrity and to punish these audacious assailants."

WHY WAS BEECHER SILENT?

Thus was Henry Ward Beecher surrounded, encompassed, goaded. Had he then accepted a church investigation and proven there what, by his assertion, he proves here to-day—that he had never sinned against chastity and honor; that, misled by bad advice, he had unwisely counseled Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Bowen, oh, what a burst of holy rejoicing and enthusiasm would have resounded through the land! This man, around whom our sympathies and our admiration clustered, whom we long to believe innocent and pure, although he had slumbered and rested long and weary months under a dishonoring accusation, at last he lifted himself in his majesty and glory and shook off the vile accusers and the false taint of their accusation. Why, then, when everything urged him to an examination of the truth; when, if his story be true, he had the consciousness of innocence and the power of demonstrating it, why was he silent? Would it have hurt Tilton? Would it have hurt Mrs. Tilton? Why, she stood in an equal degree of degradation and impurity which, under the clamors of the world's gossip, weighed down Henry Ward Beecher. She, too, would have been redeemed. The dishonored fugitive from her home would have stood to-day beneath her own roof-tree a virtuous and honored matron, purified and redeemed from the taint of sin and accusation. No reproach could have fallen upon a human being except Theodore Tilton; and would he have been harmed? Would he have suffered any more than he did suffer? Would his condition have been any worse than it was then? Nay, would it not have been modified and improved? Because, if Mr. Beecher came to the conclusion that his advice was unwise and injudicious, in so far he could have borne testimony to Tilton and he could have been saved—saved from the controversy with Henry Ward Beecher and Plymouth Church—not saved from a controversy with the world and society. That salvation must be worked out by himself and himself alone. If he has wronged his true nature and his great gifts by unwise or improper association with any school or sect propagating pernicious dogmas, if he has been indiscreet in his admiration of, Victoria Woodhull or anybody else, if that false and infamous Winsted story had the least color of a foundation—against all these, with a redeemed nobility, with an exalted dignity of his true nature, laboring with upright and exalted manhood, he must work out his own salvation, and with fear and trembling.

DID HE COUNTENANCE FALSEHOOD?

Now, what harm would have come from an investigation, if these things, told by Henry Ward Beecher, are true? Gentlemen, I have said to you again and again, you must see, as fair and conscientious gentlemen, these considerations. You must reconcile them. No matter if Henry Ward Beecher does stand in the way, if the course of justice leads right over him it must not vary one jot or tittle from truth and right. We must fearlessly examine these arguments and these considerations, and do as the obligations of our conscience and our duty to God and man require, freely and fearlessly execute the justice of the law. Did this minister of the truth advise or countenance falsehood? He says he knew of the course of policy and action which Tilton and Moulton were pursuing with Victoria Woodhull. He did not denounce it. He admits that by his own testimony. They say he colleagued with them and co-operated in the effort. Did he consent to suppress investigation before the church committee? Did he agree to a report varnishing and concealing the truth? Did he make a statement putting himself upon the ground that the difference between him and Mr. Tilton and his family had been arranged by a satisfactory apology? Did he state that in his letter? Why, it is not to be denied. This record is rife with the proof not only of his acquiescence, but of his active effort in the pursuit of this policy of silence. He says he did. He swears he recommended that policy. Well, gentlemen, it was not a recommendation of that policy with reference to the supposed injuries he had inflicted upon Tilton alone. Because there the charge of filthy approach stood against him. It existed in the declaration of Elizabeth R. Tilton, not the one she destroyed, but in the letter to Storrs, communicated to that pure and upright gentlemen, known of all men, Tracy knowing it, everybody connected in interest or action with these parties knowing it. And this man was scheming, according to his own statement, to stifle any agitation which would bring to the surface that accusation and lead him, by the assertion of his innocence, to resist and destroy it. He was then practicing deception. He was an accomplice, in a series of lies. And it was deliberately done, not alone, I repeat, to protect Tilton and Mrs. Tilton, but to save himself. And you are to say, gentlemen, whether that is consistent with the idea of purity and integrity claimed for this defendant.

BURNS ON THE SIN OF ADULTERY.

It is singular how the reflections of different minds draw lessons and applications from the same words and thoughts. My learned friend, Mr. Evarts, has alluded to and quoted a verse from the poetry of Burns, addressed under the title of "An Epistle to a Young Friend," advising him against improper indulgence, and is somehow made applicable to the case of Mr. Beecher as an argument and proof that this charge against him is baseless and unfounded. Yet, in January, 1875, I was favored with a communication from a lady in Binghamton, making the same quotation, and asking me to read it to the jury, and drawing quite a different inference from it from that derived by Mr. Evarts:

"JUDGE BEACH: In your speech or summing up will you please quote or introduce Burns' celebrated protest against that particular sin as recorded in the sixth stanza of his 'Epistle to a Young Friend?'"

After warning his friend against illicit indulgence, he says:

"I waive the quantum o' the sin,
The hazard of concealing;
But, oh, it hardens all within,
And petrifies the feeling."

"Which it has surely and fearfully done in this case. The recurring acted falsehoods, including many sins immeasurably worse than the recurring verbal falsehoods and perjuries; the latter involving only the ruin of the perjurer, the former the ruin and wretchedness of others reaching far into the future," &c.

Did you notice here the occurrence of the word perjurer. And this lady, utterly disconnected with this transaction, gives to the conduct and character and treatment of this subject by Mr. Beecher the same application that Mrs. Moulton bestowed upon it, and which seemed to strike my learned friend with so much incompatibility that Mrs. Moulton should call this duplicity, and this continual system of lying, perjury. And yet it seems the female nature does not differ very much in its conceptions of propriety. Neither of these ladies knew what was the technical definition of perjury, but they knew that there was moral perjury about it. They knew that there was the soul's degradation about it; they knew that a minister of truth who could descend to these acted lies fell under the description of that phrase of Burns. Oh! how "it hardens all within, and petrifies the feeling!" Read that letter in 1871, so full of penitence and remorse, written when the shadow of his great sin and sorrow was thick and black upon him; when the softness of his contrition had swelled his nature before the long course of concealment spoken of by Burns had hardened all within, and petrified all the feeling. And contrast it, his action and his expressions then, with the lofty and contemptuous and frivolous manner of the man upon the stand, who can joke and jest and utter his witticisms while his fame and character and the honor of the church and religion are tremulously in the balance; when from the spot where he sat he could see the degraded victim of his lust, and in his imagination can look at that household, once happy and honored, which he has unroofed and deserted, where he could see its mistress, the wife of his old friend and companion and pupil, following him about the streets of your city and into the sacred presence of this court, and flaunt her love and devotion in the face of this jury. Oh, how hardened, petrified, and brutalized the heart of this man had become ere it could exhibit such a change! Could you believe that Henry Ward Beecher, as he appeared to you upon this stand as a witness, speaking of the same subject, dealing with the same characters, surrounded by the same great interests—that that man, so jocund and gay and witty, could ever have written upon the same topic these words of anguish and agony? And oh, did not this lady well estimate the condition of his soul and properly apply the forecasting language of the great poet?

HE WAS DETERMINED TO MAKE NO MORE RESISTANCE.

I must ask your attention, gentlemen, to the letter of Jan. 1, 1873, not only because of its intrinsic importance, but because a new character and revelation are given to it. It is claimed that this was a declaration of hostilities by Mr. Beecher; that at last his patience was exhausted, and he strips himself for the fight, threatens to resign, be rid of the incumbrance of the church and the possibility of harm to it, and meet his accusers openly and boldly. Does this letter bear any such interpretation, either in its own language, or by connection with surrounding, succeeding events?

"The whole earth is tranquil and the heaven is serene, as befits one who has about finished his world life. I could do nothing on Saturday—my head was confused, but a good sleep has made it like crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance."

And yet, say my friends, why, he was preparing himself for resistance unto death. I have struggled for four years with Tilton and Moulton to cover up our secret; you, Moulton, have tied up the storm which threatened to engulf us. Your trusty friendship has saved us again and again. But Theodore is unreliable. His temperament is of such a character that he is unstable and untrustworthy and moved by circumstances. But I will make no more resistance. Let the worst come; I will not fight, but I will make a statement which shall bear the light of the judgment day. Well—

"It is only fair that he (Theodore) should know that the publication of the card which he proposes would leave him far worse off than before."

I am going to fight, say the counsel, but I tell my adversary if he uses his weapons he is unwise. It will only expose things more; it will make him worse off than he was before; and this said by the man who had been driven to desperation and was determined at last to turn, as my friend Porter says, like a stag at bay and gore his adversaries. Not very consistent with that idea. Why should he deprecate the publication of the card by Tilton if he had determined to resign his pastorship and arm himself with a statement which should bear the light of the judgment day in defiance of his pursuers. It is utterly inconsistent; the theory and the declaration cannot be reconciled.

"The agreement was made after my letter through you was written. He had it a year. He had condoned his wife's fault."

Why is he there allied with Moulton and Tilton? Gentlemen, all your devices are at an end. Henry Ward Beecher, the gifted preacher of Plymouth Church, has become a private man, and for the simple purpose of meeting you in hostility unincumbered by any embarrassment, and yet, Theodore Tilton, you made an agreement with me but a year ago, made it upon the strength of a letter which I wrote to you of apology, and you condoned your wife's fault.

"Then this settlement was made and signed by him. It was not my making. He revised his part, so that it should wholly suit him, and signed it. It stood unquestioned and unblamed for more than a year. Then it was published."

Never, but parts of it. Those portions of that tripartite agreement which exonerated Theodore Tilton, justified his every act in his connection with Mr. Beecher, were suppressed, and hence the storm of indignation raised by Samuel Wilkeson.

WHY APPEAL TO THE PROTECTION OF GOD IN THIS WAY?

"Nothing out that. That which he did in private when made public excited him to fury, and he charges me with *making him appear* as one *graciously pardoned by me!* It was his own deliberate act, with which he was perfectly content till others saw it, and then he charges a grievous wrong home on me!

My mind is clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the judgment day. God will take care of me and mine."

Why, what did he want of any especial interposition of God to take care of him and his if he was going to write a statement which would justify him, purge him before the world? If he was innocent, and he knew it, pursued by a false accusation, and was going to declare his innocence, why appeal to the protection of God in this sorrowful, pitiful way?

"When I look on earth it is a deep night."

Why, who darkened the earth to an innocent man who was at last, in the presence of his God, to make a statement which should clear him from error and accusation, if he was going to fight and had a hope of winning the battle?

"When I look to the heavens above I see the morning breaking. But, oh! that I could put in golden letters my deep sense of your faithful, earnest, undying fidelity, your disinterested friendship. Your noble wife, too, has been to me one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waning faith in womanhood."

Please remember that by and by.

WHAT WAS THE HOPELESS TASK?

"Now, Frank, I would not have you waste any more energy on a hopeless task."

What was it; what task was it that had become hopeless? What was Frank Moulton, as the trusted and undying friend of Henry Ward Beecher, doing, and what had he been doing for years? Why, endeavoring to stifle and suppress this scandal against Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beecher says to him, Frank, it is a hopeless task; trusty and faithful friend as you have been, enduring, self-sacrificing, yet it is a hopeless task.

"With such a man as T. T. there is no possible salvation for any that depend upon him."

Salvation, Mr. Beecher! You say there is no salvation for you in depending upon Theodore Tilton. Why, what was he to be saved from? What was the dependence upon Theodore Tilton?

"With a strong nature, he does not know how to govern it. With generous impulses, the undercurrent that rules him is self. With ardent affections, he cannot love long that which does not repay him with admiration and praise. With a strong theatric nature"—

Ah! there is the origin of that term "theatric"—

—"he is constantly imposed upon with the idea that a position, a great stroke, a *coup d'état*, is the way to success.

Besides these, he has a hundred good things about him; but these named traits make him absolutely unreliable.

Therefore, there is no use in further trying. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it, that I am spending my *last Sunday*, and preaching my last sermon.

Dear, good God, I thank thee I am indeed beginning to see rest and triumph. The pain of life is but a moment; the glory of everlasting emancipation is wordless, inconceivable, full of beckoning glory. Oh! my beloved Frank, I shall know you there, and forever hold fellowship with you, and look back and smile at the past.

Your loving H. W. B."

All this, my friends say, is the expression and the feeling of an innocent and noble gentleman, encompassed by clouds and doubtful circumstances, who at last felt that he could stand up in his manhood and innocence and justify himself before his God and the world. Does the tone of this letter—is there a sentiment in it—is there a single expression or reflection of that exhilaration and pride which would come from one like Mr. Beecher, freed from trammels and at last at liberty to vindicate his Christian and manly honor?

WHY SHOULD HE RESIGN?

Oh! how idle it is, gentlemen, to talk about that letter being a challenge; how idle the pretense that this man intended to separate himself from his pastorship for the purpose of entering upon this contest. Why should he do that? If you are innocent, Mr. Beecher; if you mean to publish a statement which shall exhibit that innocence, what need of resigning your pastorship? Plymouth Church believes in you; you say you hold it in the hollow of your hand! There are some disturbing elements; not suspicions of you; never questioning by a wandering thought your ministerial purity; only desiring to get rid of this firebrand and pollutionist from the congregation and church. All its members will rally around you with adhering unanimity. You know it, Mr. Beecher, and if you intend to send out your statement to the world, what fitter place to do it than from the pulpit, Plymouth Church, which you have erected and lifted to an exaltation of honor and glory unparalleled in church history. Why should you resign? Oh! parties would be created. Then parties would spring up. There would be dissension; there would be contest. Why? What would make contest in Plymouth Church? Are there any there who would distrust your statement? Is there a member of that congregation who would dispute your word, when, in the language of that letter, you should make a statement which you should declare would bear the light of the judgment day? Is there a bold and hardened disbeliever in Plymouth Church who would falter on your side and distrust your assertion? What is to make contest? Upon what principle will parties separate and be formed? Oh! idle and foolish pastime. The place for Henry Ward Beecher to assert his innocence, to purify his name, and to sweep the dust and the stain from the pulpit which he had occupied for twenty-five years, was from where he stood, in his regal pomp and glory, the monarch of the minds of its congregation. Resign? Strip off his strongest and his brightest armor, and for the purpose of contest? Ah, no. He, if he contemplated a statement which should impugn his honor as a clergyman; if, with the statement he threatened, was connected contest, fight, dispute, wrangling, dissension, well and good. But if it was the truth, bearing testimony to his innocence, there was no necessity for Henry Ward Beecher to retreat from the citadel of his strength. No, gentlemen. When the very next day he published a card vindicating Theodore Tilton from the unworthy charge made against him in the public ear, Henry Ward Beecher did not contemplate contest. Even his magnanimous generosity, if he was preparing for a fight with Theodore Tilton, would not have armed his adversary with a new and a strong weapon against himself. And then, from the very hour that letter was written, Henry Ward Beecher entered again into his system of deception and untruth; commenced again his scheme for secrecy and silence, which he admits he entered into if he did not originate, and goes on continuously and steadily in these triune efforts to suppress these scandals, until at last, driven to desperation, when no longer the upbraidings and uprisings of his church could be quelled; when there must be revelation, truth breaking out from the darkness—then, at last, he adopts the course which he pursued through the Investigating Committee.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

At 2:10 the jury were called, and Mr. Beach resumed his address as follows:

There is one statement in this letter which has excited much comment, and I confess it is difficult—although aided by all the surrounding circumstances, and guided by what I think are very strong indications of the condition of mind in which Mr. Beecher wrote it—to give an entirely satisfactory solution of it.

"I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the Judgment Day."

I have endeavored to indicate, in contesting the idea that this was a preparation for controversy and a declaration of defiance on the part of Mr. Beecher, to suggest that the mood of mind and feeling out of which this declaration arose was one of contrition and repentance, and determination to make a full and a complete revelation and confession, and thus secure the quieting and composing pardon of both God and man. It corresponds with the other expressions contained in this most remarkable document. The whole letter, with the exception of the first paragraph, is one of depression, sorrow, gloomy forecast. The earth all dark, but yet, when looking up to Heaven a gleam of brightness and peace breaking through the darkness. What does it mean? Does it mean innocence, or a broken spirit awakened at last to a true conception of those early and holy aspirations which first lifted his soul to his God. If we are to judge by what has gone before; if we are to trust to the revelations of the human lips under the most solemn sanctions; if we are to repose with such confidence upon our own judgment, studying the expressions of this man under other circumstances; if we can draw any rational inference from fugitive efforts at concealment, from practices of duplicity and fraud by a great and religious teacher, then there can be no doubt about the construction of this letter. The appeal of Mrs. Moulton, strengthened by these whisperings which break down from heaven upon the heart, had touched the sensibilities and the conscience of this defendant, and in the spirit of the prodigal, he had determined to rise up and go to his Father and confess, "Father I have sinned in thy sight," and receive the benedictions of parental forgiveness. This is the religious construction to be put upon this document. We are to inquire according to our own judgments, whether, if guilty, if he had been betrayed by severe temptation, by the singular and urgent tendencies of his temperament and physical life; if, notwithstanding all the teachings of his better nature, and the restraints of his religious belief and position; if, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Beecher had fallen into offense, his own faith, his own principles, the doctrines which he taught to his congregation constantly and familiarly, prompted him, in the manner God directs through the process of His providence, to confess, is there anything repulsive in that idea to the Christian mind? I know what the heathen and sinner would do. But we are canvassing the probabilities of action as applied to a man who has borne the character of a saint and a teacher; who has great capacities of being, who has seemed, and, according to the ideas of my learned friends, is, as exalted and aspiring as his intellect, and we must expand our notions; we must lift ourselves out of our own conscious conceptions and get as near to this man in all his qualities and all his impulses as we can; and I ask the Christian hearts upon this jury who know something of experimental religion, and who know if it is humiliating and crushing to kneel at the confessional in a spirit of godly contrition, when the answer of peace and forgiveness comes, there is not ample remuneration in the joy of its reception? It seems to me if the world needed a lesson—and it has had teachings enough of the weakness and infirmities of human nature—but if it needed a grand example of a great mind and a great heart, falling beneath the fierceness of temptation, but yet, in the grandeur of this nature, and in the aspiring and exalted purity of religious faith, rising up before man and God, and confessing its fault, and pledging itself to a renewed and more perfect life, Henry Ward Beecher could have given that example, and honored his own nature and exalted his own name, sanctified the Church to which he belonged, and shedding a more glorious light even around the doctrines he weekly taught. Well, it seems to me to conform, too, to that interview between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher, and to that letter of Moulton's in which Mr. Moulton says to him, in substance, "Confess. If all the facts are revealed, you can yet stand."

[To Mr. Morris]—Do you remember what page that is on? Very well; I have got it, Sir.

WHAT DANGER DID BEECHER FEAR?

Something has been said about the different commencements of these two letters. I have studied them with some care, and I see no difference in the sentiment, only in the form of expression, and for the purpose of attaching to the same expression which he uses in that letter, a sentiment in this language:

"Your letter makes this first Sabbath of Summer dark and cold like a vault. You have never inspired me with courage or hope. If I had listened to you alone, my hands would have dropped helpless long ago. You do not begin to be in the danger that has faced you many times before. If you now look it squarely in the eyes it will cower and slink away again."

Well, what was this danger, gentlemen? Was it mere danger from the causes which have been assigned by Mr. Beecher? Was there any danger to come from the fact that Mrs. Tilton had fallen in love with Mr. Beecher? Clearly not. Mr. Tilton never suggested any such idea—never threatened any such revelation as that. There never was any such danger that had theretofore threatened Mr. Beecher. Well there was no danger springing from the other circumstances impending over Mr. Beecher. The advice to Bowen, the advice to a separation, created no peril to Mr. Beecher. Now, this is no mere sentiment. This refers to threatened peril. Why, Mr. Beecher says that he was oppressed with sorrow and remorse, and all that; looked with great affliction upon the mischief which Mrs. Tilton's love for him had wrought. That is all very well, but we are now coming to charge, an assumption acquiesced in by him, that there had been again and again peril assailing him, and when he had looked it squarely in the face in the mode which had been described by himself as well as by other witnesses, why it cowered and slunk away. Well, now this implies sin. It assumes error. No such words as those could have been written to Henry Ward Beecher, if his own story of his innocence is true, because he was exposed to no peril.

"You know that I never have been in sympathy with, but that I absolutely abhor, the unmanly mood out of which your letter of this morning came. This mood is a reservoir of mildew. You can stand if the whole case is published to-morrow. In my opinion it shows only a selfish faith in God to go whining into heaven, if you could, with a truth that you are not courageous enough, with God's help, and faith in God, to try and live on earth."

Well, what did that mean, gentlemen, in connection with the declarations in his letters that he had a strong belief that he was preaching his last sermon and spending his last Sunday; in connection with the testimony of Mrs. Moulton and other parts to which I may possibly draw your attention, where the same design of suicide is shadowed forth?

MOULTON'S ADVICE TO BEECHER.

Why does Mr. Moulton, writing to Mr. Beecher, say:

"It shows only a selfish faith in God to go whining into heaven, if you could, with a truth that you are not courageous enough, with God's help, and faith in God, to try to live on earth." "You know that I love you, and because I do I shall try and try and try, as in the past. You are mistaken when you say that Theodore charges you with making him appear as one graciously pardoned by you. He said the form in which it was published in some of the papers made it so appear, and it was from this that he asked relief. I do not think it impossible to frame a letter which will cover the case. May God bless you. I know He will protect you."

Speaking of this letter, Mr. Moulton says:

"Mr. Beecher came to my house on the evening of the Sunday on which this letter was written, and I said to Mr. Beecher, 'You never give me any strength at all. If I was to follow you, my hands would drop helpless. You give me no courage; you give me no hope; whenever there is an emergency to face in the matter, whether it is easy or whether it is hard to meet, you do not study the way out. Now, if you were to express to your congregation the contrition which you have expressed to me in consequence of your intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, they, in my opinion, would forgive you, and you could stand. I do not see any necessity for the hopelessness of your letter this morning. It is nothing but discouragement; and that is what I meant by the expression 'you can stand if the whole case were known.'"

Now it is perpectly apparent, whatever might be the construction that we might give to these letters, or to this letter, without the aid of any testimony, it is perfectly certain, that that declaration in the letter of Mr. Moulton was founded upon the theory that a frank confession by Mr. Beecher to his church would not displace him; would not disrobe him. If the Father in heaven forgives, may not man forgive? Is the Church holier than God, its founder and master? If, coming with penitence and godly sorrow, the deepest-dyed sinner may claim forgiveness, might not Henry Ward Beecher, in human judgment, so full of merit and deserving, tempted and fallen once, but yet repentant and redeemed, nobly confessing and retrieving error, and living in a spirit of repentence and reform? What is there in this at all repulsive? We are all sinners. There are none perfect; no, not one. The best of us are at fault, and the teachings of God to us are to confess, and the promises of God to us are, on confession, cheering and strengthening. I submit to you that this letter of Henry Ward Beecher's in all its spirit declares that sentiment and that purpose.

THE CONTEMPLATION OF SUICIDE.

It has been suggested—I don't know—it is hard to imagine that a man like Henry Ward Beecher should have contemplated the purpose of self-destruction, but in this letter, in other letters to Moulton, to Mrs. Moulton, that purpose was avowed, and when we look at what is called the ragged-edge letter and see what was the condition of this man, how it accumulates, in its expressions, the intensest exhibition and revelations of anguish—all these conditions of the human soul which would lead it to despair and to the fatal act of self-destruction, it does not seem very wonderful. In this letter he describes the environments, the anxieties, the limitations, the dangers, the perplexities, which surround him. He says his nights are sleepless; he says that the wearing and the grinding upon the nervous system cannot long be endured; that he is tortured on the ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair; that the horror of a great darkness is around him; that the bitterness of death is upon him; that he is continually suffering the torments of the damned, and all this accumulation of pictured horrors, representing the condition of his own soul, are crowded into this one letter of Henry Ward Beecher. Why, it is a painful and a pitiful appeal to the sympathy of the man to whom it is addressed. It is telling him how hard and hopeless and despairing life is.

"It cannot be endured much longer. I am well nigh discouraged. If you, too, cease to trust me I am alone. I have not another person in the world to whom I could go."

Feb. 5, 1872, Henry Ward Beecher addressed to Mr. Moulton another of this character, and taining these disconsolate and despairing representations of himself. Why, who would want to live?

"I look around me and the earth is all dark, but I took into the future and I am lifted in the hope to some."

True, true. It was violating the command of his God. True, it was a dark and desperate scene; but think of this man, as he pictures himself, so full of diverse moods, so sensitive and excitable in his nature, glad and hopeful now, anon sunken and depressed till everything is gloomy and repulsive. He is just—if he truthfully represents himself—he is just one of those delicate, sensitive natures which, under these strong influences of passion, would be very likely to be betrayed into an intemperate act of self-destruction. When he declares it over and over again, when he shadows it in his writings, we cannot reject the suspicion, if not the conviction, that his great agony was a temptation that he could but poorly resist to self destruction. Well, some think—that is the theory—that he intended to make a full confession and die. Some contend that these desponding expressions in this very letter of June 1, 1873, are indicative of that, when everything looks so black and unpromising around him on earth, and yet the sereno and tranquil joy with which he contemplates escape from sorrow hereafter—hope, peace, serenity hereafter. That is one theory of this.

BEECHER UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT THE DOCUMENTS WERE DESTROYED.

There is another. It is apparent from the evidence that Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tracy, and Mrs. Tilton were laboring under the idea that all these documents had been destroyed. Tracy declares it in his opening. Beecher declares it in his statements—part of them; Mrs. Tilton declares it in hers. It may be that relying upon that impression, feeling the strength of his position, confident, without the production of these writings, that by his own strength, aided by the power and the influence of Plymouth Church, he could overcome all adversaries. It may be that he had determined to deny what these letters in aid of parol evidence would convict him of. I do not know, gentlemen. It is not consonant with my ideas of the true construction of this instrument or of the character of Mr. Beecher or his purposes. I can imagine how Mr. Beecher, with the conviction that there were no documents in existence implicating him, might, with great confidence, say to Victoria Woodhull and to everybody else—challenge the whole world—to produce any of his letters or any evidence containing accusation against him. It is not my idea. You must adopt such a construction and make such an application of this declaration in this letter as will commend itself to your own judgments. That it was a declaration of intended contest seems to me repugnant to all the surrounding circumstances and to the future—the then future—conduct of Mr. Beecher.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH WOULD HAVE FORGIVEN HIM.

I suppose Mr. Francis Moulton and Mr. Beecher, in the developements of the last few months, might with great confidence have counted upon the forgiveness by Plymouth Church of any offense of which Mr. Beecher may have been guilty. When we hear people saying, "If he is guilty I do not want to know it; he is too great a man to fall; he has too many interests involved in his position and success," and when I see Plymouth Church rallying about him with so much unanimity and zeal, neither you nor I can doubt that if Mr. Beecher had assumed this attitude of truth and manliness he would have been supported, not only by that church, but, I think, gentlemen, he would have been sustained by the Christian world. Why, I read you the other day of examples where for licentiousness high divines had been deposed and restored. What is there in this idea of human justice which forbids the idea of restoration—which, for sin, condemns inexorably beyond redemption? It seems to me humanity is assuming very much to itself when it discards the Divine attributes of mercy and forgiveness. Men will sin, but if they repent and reform it is your duty and mine to accept them as chastened and purified. If not we reflect upon the scheme of Divine redemption, and upon the character of our Creator. And in the letter of Jan. 1, 1871, is contained an expression which has also been construed favorably to Mr. Beecher as exonerating him, even under the language of this letter of contrition, from guilt.

"I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running toward my friends, toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgressions of another."

Well, it is quite obvious, both in its own significance and in its association, that it does not bear any such construction as I have alluded to.

"She is guiltless, without sin, bearing the transgressions of another."

Well, in the novel of Walter Scott, *The Heart of Mid-Lothian*, he puts into the mouth of Butler, the seducer of Effie Deans, the same words. Butler applied to Jeanie, the sister of Effie, to give false evidence in regard to the still-birth of the child to save her sister from the extreme penalty of Scottish law. She stood firm and untempted, and to save a sister's life would not take a false oath or give false evidence. Butler threatened, with a pistol at the head of the trembling girl, and yet she was true to her truth. And in the course of the colloquy when Jeanie appealed to him to know whether or not her sister was the murderess of her young babe, to know how far she was guilty, Butler breaks out into the impulsive and the impassioned exclamation:

"She is guiltless—guiltless of all except trusting a villain."

Mr. Beecher was familiar with that, because in one of his sermons you will find an allusion to the sin and to the character of Jeanie.

AN EXCUSE FOR MRS. TILTON'S SIN.

There is, gentlemen, a very singular narrative which I think may perhaps interest as well as instruct you, in the works of Josephus, in the *Antiquities of the Jews*, and I am sure you will be grateful to me for reading it:

"There was at Rome a woman whose name was Paulina; one who, on account of the dignity of her ancestors and by the regular conduct of a virtuous life had a great reputation. She was also very rich; and although she was of a beautiful countenance, and in that flower of her age wherein women are the most gay, yet she led a life of great modesty. She was married to Saturnius, one that was every way answerable to her in an excellent character. Decius Mundus fell in love with this woman, who was a man very high in the equestrian order; and as she was of too great dignity to be caught by presents, and had already rejected them, though they had been sent in great abundance, he was still more inflamed with love to her, insomuch that he promised to give her two hundred thousand Attic drachmæ for one night's lodging; and when this would not prevail upon her, and he was not able to bear this misfortune in his amours, he thought it the best way to famish himself to death for want of food, on account of Paulina's sad refusal; and he determined with himself to die after such a manner, and he went on with his purpose accordingly. Now Mundus had a freed woman, who had been made free by his father, whose name was Ide, one skillful in all sorts of mischief. The woman was very much grieved at the young man's resolution to kill himself, (for he did not conceal his intentions to destroy himself from others,) and came to him and encouraged him by her discourse, and made him to hope by some promises she gave him that he might obtain a night's lodging with Paulina; and when he joyfully hearkened to her entreaty she said she wanted no more than 50,000 drachmæ for the entrapping of the woman. So when she had encouraged the young man, and gotten as much money as she required, she did not take the same methods as had been taken before, because she perceived that the woman was in no way to be tempted by money; but as she knew that she was much given to the worship of the goddess Isis, she devised the following stratagem: She went to some of Isis' priests, and upon the strongest assurances (of concealment) she persuaded them by words, but chiefly by the offer of money, of 25,000 drachmæ in hand, and as much more when the thing had taken effect, and told them the passion of the young man, and persuaded them to use all means possible to beguile the woman. So they were drawn into promise so to do, by that large sum of gold they were to have. Accordingly the oldest of them went immediately to Paulina, and upon his admittance, he desired to speak with her by herself. When that was granted him, he told her, that 'he was sent by the god Anubis who was fallen in love with her, and enjoined her to come to him.' Upon this she took the message very kindly, and valued herself greatly upon this condescension of Anubis, and told her husband that she had a message sent her, and was to sup and lie with Anubis; so he agreed to her acceptance of the offer, as fully satisfied with the chastity of his wife. Accordingly she went to the temple, and after she had supped there, and it was the hour to go to sleep, the priest shut the doors of the temple, when in the holy part of it the lights were also put out. Then did Mundus leap out, (for he was hidden therein,) and did not fail of enjoying her, who was at his service all the night long, as supposing he was the god, and when he had gone away, which was before those priests who knew nothing of this stratagem were stirring, Paulina came early to her husband, and told him how the god Anubis had appeared to her. Among her friends also she declared how great a value she put upon this favor, who partly disbelieved the thing, when they reflected on its nature, and partly were annoyed at it, as having no pretense for not believing it, when they considered the modesty and the dignity of the person. But now on the third day after what had been done, Mundus met Paulina, and said, 'Nay, Paulina, thou hast saved me two hundred thousand drachmæ, which sum thou mightest have added to thy own family; yet hast thou not failed to be at my service in the manner I invited thee. As for the reproaches thou hast laid on Mundus, I value not the business of names; but I rejoice in the pleasure I reaped by what I did, while I took to myself the name of Anubis.' When he had said this he went his way. But now began to come the sense of the grossness of what she had done, and she rent her garments, and told her husband of the horrid nature of this wicked contrivance, and prayed him not to neglect to assist her in this case. So he discovered the fact to the Emperor; whereupon Tiberius inquired into the matter thoroughly, by examining the priests about it, and ordered them to be crucified, as well as Ide, who was the occasion of their perdition, and who had contrived the whole matter, which was so injurious to the woman. He also demolished the Temple of Iris, and gave order that her statue should be thrown into the River Tiber, while he only banished Mundus, but did no more to him, because he supposed that what crime he had committed was done out of the passion of love. And these were the circumstances which concerned the temple of Isis, and the injuries occasioned by her priests."

Do you detect any analogy, gentlemen, between that story and the tragedy of to-day? A noble woman of views strictly moral and religious, above all gross and earthly temptations, rejecting the approaches of Mundus, and yet submitting herself to the embraces of a fancied god, whom she believed to be God, and with her husband believing that that was no sacrilege to her honor, believing, nevertheless, that she was a chaste and virtuous matron—how different is it from Henry Ward Beecher in the majesty of his nature and with the love and reverence which Mrs. Tilton felt toward him, coming to her as the god Anubis teaching her that the indulgence of love was no impurity? She trusting his teachings and believing his word as sacred and truthful, as if it were a direct revelation from heaven. Ah! Mr. Beecher was to her soul the Anubis of Paulina. It is the same spirit and principle, it is the same spirit and will, and well might Henry Ward Beecher, knowing how he had tempted and overcome the nature of this woman, well might he say,

"She is guiltless; bearing the transgressions of another."

Well might he say,

"I will die before she shall be inculpated."

I honor him—I honor him for those words! If there was guilt about it, as in my judgment there was, deep and profound, it all attaches to him, and it always does where a virtuous woman is false; guilt always belongs to the tempter and the punishment should be his. And yet how strange are the ways of the world! A weak and deluded woman falling through the very power and exaltation of her best affections is damned in the eyes of the world, and he who should bear all the guilt here as he will hereafter, he is is accepted in the ranks of men as an acceptable associate of pure and upright men.

BEECHER'S TESTIMONY TO MOULTON'S INTEGRITY.

I come now, gentlemen, to a consideration of the testimony of Francis D. Moulton. In the course of my reference to the evidence I have read numerous paragraphs from Mr. Beecher bearing the highest testimony to the integrity and fidelity of Mr. Moulton. Will you not permit me, as they are here in very short expressions, and it will be but a moment, to read them?

"Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has he ever given the opportunity and the wisdom so to serve me as you have. My trust in you is implicit."

That was on the 7th of February, 1871, and on the same day—

"The friend whom God has sent to me (Moulton) has proved, above all friends that I ever had, able and willing to relieve me in this terrible emergency of my life. His hand it was that tied up the storm that was ready to burst upon our heads."

On Sept. 20 of the same year he says:

"My heart warms to you, and you might have known that I should be here if you loved me as much as I do you. I am, my dear Frank, truly and gratefully yours."

"Feb. 5, 1872.—During all this time you are literally all my stay and comfort. I should have fallen on the way but for the courage you inspired and the hope which you breathed. I am well-nigh discouraged. If you, too, cease to trust, to love me, I am alone. I have not another person in the world to whom I could go. With sincere gratitude for your heroic friendship, and with sincere friendship, even if you love me not, I am yours, though unknown."

"Feb. 16, 1873.—Should any incident befall, remember how deeply I feel your fidelity and friendship, your long-continued kindness and your affection. I confide everything to your wisdom, as I always have, with such success hitherto, that I fully trust for the future."

"June 1, 1873.—The pain of life is but a moment; the glory of everlasting emancipation is wordless, inconceivable, full of beckoning glory. Oh! my beloved Frank, I shall know you there and forever hold fellowship with you, and look back and smile at the past!"

"July 7, the same year.—My Dear Frank: The country is beautiful, the birds as good to me as David's harp. I only need some one to talk to, and that one is you."

"July 14, 1873.—My dear Frank: For a thousand encouragements, for services that none can appreciate who has not been as sore-hearted as I have been, for your honorable delicacy, for your confidence and affection, I owe you so much that I can neither express nor pay it."

And then another:

"My Dear Frank: I have this morning got back, and want to send my love to you and yours. God bless you, my dear old fellow."

"December, 1873.—This will be handed to you by my friend, Frank D. Moulton, whom I believe to be high-minded and honest, and whose statements should be received by all who know him with implicit confidence."

"Dec. 3, 1873.—I believe him to be honest to the core. I would trust him with life and property, without scruple."

Still another letter of the same month:

"Dec. 30, 1873.—Mr. Frank Moulton I have known for years, and I should as soon believe that I myself had set on foot stealings and cheatings as that he had, or had had the slightest suspicion of it."

Well, that does not bring up this evidence of testimonials to as late a period as I desire. Perhaps one in addition, on the 10th of July, 8741:

"My Dear Sir:"

Addressed to Mr. Moulton—that letter with reference to Mr. Halliday and his interview with him which I read to you this morning in another connection, in which he addressed Mr. Moulton as his dear friend, referring to Halliday, approving and applauding his interview with Halliday the night before, and then arranging, consorting with him for the purpose of looking after the future conduct of his difficulty. Well, July 10 I suppose was a few days after the call of the Investigating Committee.

Mr. Morris—Two weeks after that.

Mr. Beach—Then I will bring it up later. On July 24 Mr. Beecher writes, addressing Mr. Moulton as "My dear Mr. Moulton," and asks for papers through Mr. Tracy, and for the heads of difficulty with Bowen, and says:

I heard you were sick. Are you about again? God grant you to see peaceful times.
Yours gratefully,
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Then on the 28th of July—

"My Dear Friend: The Investigating Committee are waiting mainly for you before closing their labors," &c.

Then requesting Mr. Moulton. Then followed the correspondence in regard to the delivery of the papers or copies which has been read to you, after the calling of the Investigating Committee. So there was no breach whatever between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton, no abatement of Beecher's confidence—a perfect stream of enthusiastic commendation and acknowledgement of gratitude.

BEECHER REVILES MOULTON.

Now suddenly this man became transformed. Immediately after Mr. Moulton declined to furnish to Mr. Beecher the documents or copies of them in his possession, which we will talk of a little by and by, Mr. Beecher became his reviler. He then makes the charge before the Investigating Committee against him of black-mail, and the charge springs into full life and activity at once under the culture of Plymouth Church. The whole land is flooded with it. Mr. Moulton is beaten down as by the force of a tempest, and no man, however sturdy and strong in this community, could have stood before the hurricane. With a charge of Henry Ward Beecher, supported by all Plymouth Church, against him, of a false and outrageous conspiracy to black-mail Henry Ward Beecher, why, the withering indignation of the world would blast the accused. Now, are we to judge Mr. Moulton by this after and interested judgment of Mr. Beecher? True, Mr. Beecher, when first upon the stand, and in defiance of all the Judges and the instruction of Shearman and Tracy, confesses there was no black-mail, and yet an odium, deep and merciless, was created against Mr. Moulton, under which he appeared upon the stand before you. What does the law say? In the opinion of Mr. Comstock, in the case of Stacey against Graham, the rule is laid down as follows: Where a witness was sought to be discredited by proof of contradictory declarations, the court say, and Mr. Comstock, who has just, in connection with his colleagues, obtained the most distinguished professional triumph in modern days, and who is a profound thinker and accomplished logician, an able lawyer and a useful Judge:

"The only question remaining to be asked is related to the admissibility in evidence of the defendant's letters, dated the 6th of April and the 4th of May, 1853. These were offered, as the case states, to show the estimation in which the defendant held the witness, Adams, and they certainly had no relation to the issue on trial. The attempt to impeach the credit of that witness by proving his declarations, as we have seen, have been overruled; but his cross-examination was evidently conducted with reference to that object. This rendered it competent for the plaintiff to sustain him if they could, by proving any conduct or declarations on the part of the defendant evincing that he held the witness in estimation as an honest and a worthy man. The letters in question were written to the witness himself several months before he had been examined in this suit, and had given, as it was claimed, a false and prejudiced account of the transaction. They have some tendency to show that the defendant considered him to be a person worthy of confidence and, indeed, it is difficult to account for the correspondence at all, if we assume that defendant regarded the witness and his testimony as alike false, as he afterward found it necessary to insist at the trial."

Now, we have these testimonials in favor of Mr. Moulton. Why, gentlemen, we have the testimonial of Henry Ward Beecher upon this stand in favor of Mr. Moulton, that is, of his fidelity, and friendship, and faithfulness. He gave a new idea of friendship to Mr. Beecher; and the learned counsel repeats that as a sarcasm, while Mr. Beecher spoke it as elevating his sense of the purity and devotion of manly friendship. It is plain, however, that up to August, 1874, after the organization of this Investigating Committee, Mr. Beecher trusted and commended Mr. Moulton as his earnest and devoted friend, and yet no man ever entered a court of justice as a party or a witness who has been abused and vilified with more continued and increasing asperity than Francis D. Moulton.

WHAT HAS MOULTON DONE?

Well, what has he done? He is called a traitor. Will you tell me where he was treacherous to Mr. Beecher? Was it at the Woodhull outbreak? Nay, was it when Tilton was the accuser, and at the first origin of the friendship between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher? Was it at the time of these various publications or threatened publications by Tilton? Did he ferment them or did he restrain them? Was he an agitator and conspirator, disturbing the tranquillity and stirring the sensibilities of Henry Ward Beecher to promote the welfare and interests of his friend, or did he suppress on the part of Tilton every document, until Tilton was so exasperated that no human power could restrain him? Did he soften and modify their expressions? Did he suggest shifts and evasions and carry them into operation and successful effect? And did he ever intermit his exertions until Mr. Beecher, before his committee and in the correspondence in regard to furnishing the papers, imputed to him dishonor and dishonesty? Now, if a thing has happened in the experience of a man, he can tell where and how it happened. And I want some intelligent gentleman to tell me in the four years' history of this affair when and where it was Francis D. Moulton was treacherous to the interests or false to the services of Henry Ward Beecher? [Loud applause.] It is very easy gentlemen, to revile; it is very easy to call hard names; it is very easy for a power like Henry Ward Beecher and Plymouth Church to scout any man in this community from respectable persons. Francis D. Moulton has felt this power. A young man but just starting upon the journey, the practical journey of life, just mixing in the great struggle which disciplines and develops our nature, and leads us to honor and success. Ah! he thought, it was a noble and an honorable association between him and Henry Ward Beecher. He the young, the unnoticed, the unfeigned heathen welcomed to the great heart and friendship of Henry Ward Beecher, bearing in his hands the fate of the greatest preacher of the age, in daily conference—aye, Mr. Beecher—when sickness and disability overtook him, chasing to his bedside as if he was his only saviour and trust, as he declared he was. Well, this was a rather flattering and deceptive association. It might well be that even Christian honor, Christian integrity might have been tempted to lie under such circumstances, that even without the necessity which overshadowed his boyhood's friend and his family, Moulton might well be willing to sacrifice, at least, his formal veracity to protect the name and fame of so great a man. Well, gentlemen, if you pursue the history of this association later you will see how true this man continued. He made one statement before the committee. He says to Mr. Beecher, "I think this is a great mistake; I don't think this Investigating Committee ought to have been called, but I guess we can manage it yet." Then came a series of operations for the purpose of devising some theory, form of statement by Beecher, by Moulton, by Tilton, which would be acceptable to the committee and enable them to make a report, which, while imputing venial offense to Mr. Beecher, would protect Tilton and save the disgraceful revelations which might otherwise become necessary. Well, Mr. Beecher makes a statement sustaining this theory, and Moulton draws a report for the committee, to which I wish to ask your attention for a moment; and you will see, gentlemen, what it is:

MOULTON'S LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen of the Committee: I appear before you, at your invitation, to make a statement which I have read to Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, which both deem honorable, and in the fairness and propriety of which, so far as I am concerned, they both concur. The parties in this case are personal friends of mine, in whose behalf I have endeavored to act as the umpire and peacemaker for the last four years, with a conscientious regard for all the interests involved.

I regret for your sakes the responsibility imposed on me of appearing here to-night. If I say anything, I must speak the truth. I do not believe that the simple curiosity of the world at large, or even of this committee, ought to be gratified through any recitatation by me of the facts which are in my possession, necessarily in confidence through my relations to the parties. The personal differences of which I am aware, as the chosen arbitrator, have once been settled honorably between the parties, and would never have been revived except on account of recent attacks, both in and out of Plymouth Church, made upon the character of Theodore Tilton, to which he thought a reply necessary. If the present issue is to be settled, it must be, in my opinion, by the parties themselves, either together or separately, before your committee, each taking the responsibility of his own utterance. As I am fully conversant with the facts and evidences, I shall, as between these parties, if necessary, deem it my duty to state the truth, in order to final settlement, and that the world may be well informed before pronouncing its judgment with reference to either. I therefore suggest to you that the parties first be heard; that if then you deem it necessary that I should appear before you, I will do so, to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I hold to-night, as I have held hitherto, the opinion that Mr. Beecher should frankly state that he had committed an offense against Mr. Tilton, for which it was necessary to apologize, and for which he did apologize in the language of the letter, part of which has been quoted; that he should have stated frankly that he deemed it necessary for Mr. Tilton to have made the defense against Dr. Leonard Bacon which he did make, and that he (Mr. Beecher) should refuse to be a party to the reopening of this painful subject. If he had made this statement he would have stated no more than the truth, and it would have saved him and you the responsibility of a further inquiry. It is better now that the committee should not report; and, in place of a report, Mr. Beecher himself should make the statement which I have suggested; or that if the committee does report, the report should be a recommendation to Mr. Beecher to make such a statement."

A conversation, related by Mr. Moulton, with Mr. Beecher, resulting in the first short report as it is called:

"A.—I said to Mr. Beecher that after Mrs. Tilton had made her statement to the committee, Mr. Tilton was very much incensed, and that Mr. Tracy in a subsequent interview with him—in an interview subsequent to Mrs. Tilton's report to the committee, or statement to the committee—had so presented to him the influence which her statement had had upon the committee that it melted the anger all out of Theodore Tilton, and he was perfectly willing to make a statement to the committee which should not contain the fact of adultery between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton; that he was perfectly willing, if Mr. Beecher would take great blame upon himself, and exonerate Theodore Tilton from dishonorable conduct toward him—from any injustice toward him—that he, Theodore Tilton, was perfectly willing to settle the matter without making any accusation before that committee, and that he had prepared such a report for the committee to make, and that he had shown it to Gen. Tracy, and Gen. Tracy had said to him, on the night of the conversation to which I refer, that the committee seemed now to be of opinion that there was an offense, and that he thought it would not be hard to get from that committee a report (unfavorable, it is true, to Mr. Beecher) on the ground of the offense, but which would really settle the whole business, and save all the parties concerned from dishonor in consequence of crime—that is all."

And what was the report? My friend has ventured to say that Theodore Tilton never uttered anything or ever drew anything which did not contain some high-flown commendation of himself. Well, here is a simple report which Mr. Tilton proposed, was willing to accept, and it would have ended this discreditable difficulty:

THE REPORT WHICH TILTON WAS WILLING TO ACCEPT.

"The committee appointed to inquire into the offense and apology by Mr. Beecher, alluded to in Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon, respectfully report that, after examination, they find that an offense of grave character was committed by Mr. Beecher against Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton, for which he made a suitable apology to both parties, receiving in return their forgiveness and good-will. The committee further report that this seems to them a most eminently Christian way for the settlement of difficulties, and reflects honor on the parties concerned."

"Q.—You have now identified a proposed report that Mr. Tilton prepared for the committee to make? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you showed it to Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Q.—And he asked you if Mr. Tilton would be satisfied with that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Upon what, or of what, was that proposed report to be predicated—in the shape of statements of the parties?"

And then it follows.

Mr. Shearman—That is the short report.

Mr. Beach—That is the short report.

Continuing, he said:

WHY DID HE NOT DESERT TILTON AND ADHERE TO BEECHER?

No man has ever paid any attention to the progress and the revelations of this controversy without the clearest sense that it never ought, under all the circumstances connected with it, to have been subjected to the public gaze and examination. Was not Mr. Moulton, when he was advising and attempting to carry into effect this mode of quieting and settling this whole difficulty, acting in the interest of all the parties and of public morality; and if he had been successful, would not every man familiar with the circumstances accord to him his earnest gratitude if he could have foreseen the consequences which followed his failure?

Gentlemen, I ask you again, bearing out this idea of settlement and separation, carrying out the original theory upon which Mr. Moulton commenced to act in conjunction with Mr. Beecher and Tilton, laboring to the last moment with unflinching courage, with unhesitating personal sacrifices; what is there Francis D. Moulton did which subjects him to the treatment he has received and to the scorn and condemnation of Henry Ward Beecher? Suppose for one moment that Mr. Moulton was the unprincipled and untrusty knave he is represented to be, that he is a man of the world and a heathen, subject to all the temptations of the world, bad, thoroughly bad in all his qualities and in his spirit, why was it when Theodore Tilton was lost, when Tracy had got him at the bottom of that abysmal depth which only the imagination of Tracy could reach, when he was damned beyond all rescue, when Mr. Beecher had called this committee and got it all nicely dovetailed and arranged, when he had got the possession of Theodore Tilton's household and his wife had deserted him, with Mrs. Morse as an ally, with Bessie Turner as a flying scout, [laughter,] with all his other retainers and satellites, with Mrs. Ovington, with the contributions of money—after Mr. Moulton had done for and got all from Theodore Tilton he could possibly acquire, if he was this ingrained and arrant knave, why didn't he desert Tilton and adhere to Beecher? You see these soldiers of fortune follow their interests—these men who are regulated by no moral principle, who have no aspiration above a bag of gold, who rather revel in filth and vulgarity, why, these men will follow the scent of profit and advantage, and why did Moulton stick to a failing cause? Can you answer consistently with his imputed character? Do you believe when he saw the tempest gathering about him, when apparently his business prospects were ruined, when it seemed as if there was no salvation from ruin, why did he not turn over to Henry Ward Beecher? There lay wealth and the smiles of fashion and fortune and religion. Why, Francis D. Moulton could have been the best-petted and best-pampered man in the City of Brooklyn if he would have been false to his truth and to his friend. Everybody knows it, and yet, in the face of denunciation and disaster, never for one instant faltering in his manliness, Francis D. Moulton has pursued the even tenor of his way, and even now, in the honest sense and appreciation of the American community, he stands disenthralled and redeemed. [Applause.] The epithets and denunciations of my learned friend have not, they will not, crush him, because, however passionate and intemperate and faulty he may be, he is yet true to his honor, faithful in his friendships, and that man gifted with the intellectual qualities which Henry Ward Beecher attributed to him, nay, clothed with those moral attributes which Henry Ward Beecher concedes to him, Francis D. Moulton will fully redeem himself and his fortunes, and all the power of Beecher and his minions cannot trample him in the dust. [Loud applause.]

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen, this won't do. I shall have to request that there be no such demonstration again. It is uncalled for.

AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor, my associate could not complete another topic if he should undertake it before adjournment.

Judge Neilson—Yes. I have to suggest to counsel, not having had an opportunity for conference with them before, that it is thought desirable on the part of some of the jury not to sit to-morrow. That is a question of convenience and health which I share. And even if the counsel expects to be able, by continuing to close his argument tomorrow or the next morning, there would be an unsuitableness in giving it to the jury at the end of the week. I wish to make this suggestion to the counsel, and see what their convenience is.

Mr. Evarts—For us it is not of course to object to the convenience or wishes of the jury. They have deserved everything at our hands on both sides, as well as the community, and if their situation is such as to make it desirable to them that the court should not sit to-morrow, it is not for us, of course, to object. We should prefer, of course, to make the progress of another day this week if we could do so.

Mr. Beach—Well, that would be my personal preference, Sir, but I quite cordially agree with the gentleman that there is no sacrifice or indulgence we can reasonably make for the convenience and accommodation of the jury that ought to be refused; and besides that, I understand your Honor to intimate that your Honor is in a physical condition requiring the relaxation, and with that accumulated reason, I should make no hesitation in acceding to any order your Honor might make.

Mr. Carpenter (the Foreman)—I would say on behalf of the jury, that they are unanimous in desiring, when you adjourn the court, it will be until Monday. Some of our number are quite feeble.

Judge Neilson—One of the jurymen was complaining yesterday, but suppressed his wish to adjourn.

Mr. Beach—I don't wonder he is sick, Sir. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—Yes. He did not ascribe to you the cause, however, Sir.

The court was then adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, June 17, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	20	Lead, pigs	780
Beans, bbls	12	Leather, sides	12,983
Bees-wax, pks	4	Oat-meal, bbls	500
Flour, bbls	12,683	Butter, pks	3,749
Wheat, bushels	309,471	Cheese, pks	22,603
Corn, bushels	117,580	Lard, tcs	150
Oats, bushels	96,019	Lard, kegs	90
Peas, bushels	300	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,222
Malt, bushels	3,625	Sugar, hhds	420
Meal, bbls	100	Sugar, bbls	193
Seed, bags	9	Sugar, tcs	30
Copper, bbls	17	Stearine, pks	53
Cotton, bales	936	Starch, pks	2,545
Dried Fruit, pks	4	Tea, pks	5
Eggs, bbls	1,875	Tallow, pks	34
Grease, pks	50	Tobacco, hhds	300
Hemp, bales	166	Tobacco, pks	185
Hops, bales	3	Wool, bales	75
Hides, bales	17	Whisky, bbls	442
Moss, bales	54		

COFFEE—Trade in Rio and Santos has been quite dull since our last, yet values have been without change of moment. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 34,990 bags, and at the outports 14,891 bags, with 52,300 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 29,800 bags were for this port....Other kinds have been attracting more attention, and have been held with more confidence, Maracaibo closing buoyantly, in view of the reported disastrous effects of the earthquake at Cuenta. The recent movements have been summed up thus: 8,613 mats Java, by sundry vessels, sold for consumption on private terms; 9,206 mats Singapore, by sundry vessels, sold mostly before arrival; 2,841 bags Maracaibo, 1,103 bags Savanilla, 807 bags Mexican, 373 bags Laguayra, 339 bags Costa Rica, 399 bags Ceylon, and 500 bags Porto Rico, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 2,450 bags St. Domingo shipped to Europe by first hands....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 21,107 bags and 40,999 mats, including 400 bags and 35,999 mats Java, 5,000 mats Singapore, 8,235 bags Costa Rica, 2,121 bags Porto Rico, — bags Ceylon, 1,867 bags Laguayra, 1,519 bags Savanilla, 105 bags Manila, — bags Mexican, 286 Angostura....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ℘ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¾c., gold: Java invoices, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 19¼c.@20½c.; Singapore, 21c.@23c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c. ℘ ℔., gold.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery, on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, for prompt delivery, of 424 bales, (of which 285 bales were on last evening,) including 200 bales to shippers, 174 bales to spinners, and 50 bales to speculators....A brisk trade has been reported for forward delivery, opening ⅛c. ℘ ℔. higher, under the Liverpool reports of a steadier market and free purchases on short account, but subsequently receding 1-16c. ℘ ℔., influenced by later and less favorable private advices by cable, including rumors of additional failures at Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bales, (of which 14,700 bales were on last evening, and 24,300 bales were to-day,) with 2,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15 1-32c.@15 1-16c.; July 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; August, 15 3-16c.@15 7-32c.; September, 15 3-32c.@15⅛c.; October, 14¾c.@14 25-32c.; November, 14⅝c.@14 21-32c.; December, 14⅝c.@14 21-32c.; January, 14 25-32c.@14 13-16c.; February, 15c.@15 1-32c.; March, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; April, 15 13 32c.@15⅜c.; May, 15⅝c.@15¾c. ℘ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 936 bales, all by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,898 bales, against 2,472 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 10,074 bales, against 11,260 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,419,779 bales, against 3,701,611 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 15,254 bales; to the Continent, 2,149 bales. Stock in New-York, 127,408 bales: consolidated stock at the ports, 255,296 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Fair	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, for export, as well as home use. Low grades have been quoted about steady, on restricted offerings. Medium and high grades rather weaker in price. The sales since our last have been 13,850 bbls., of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 55@$4 85, chiefly at $4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6 10; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 35, mainly at $5 15@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 40@$5 85; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 35; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 35@$6 10; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 45@$7 15; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 50@$7 15; Western White do., Extras, $5 85@$8 10; St. Louis Extra, $5 50@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 55@$6 90; Minnesota patent stock, $6@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted higher, up to $10 in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 6,850 bbls. shipping Extras, part City Mill, within our range....Southern Flour has been less active, yet without quotable change as to prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 for Superfine; $5 10@$6 10 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 15@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour dull and unsettled....Rye Flour has been more active and quoted firm within the range of from $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales 600 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand within the range of from $3 65@$4 20 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has declined 2c.@3c. a bushel, on more liberal offerings and a comparatively moderate export demand. The stronger range of ocean freights operated against the outward movement. The later dealings indicated rather more steadiness, especially for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, which was in fair request. Winter Wheat attracted less attention, and was also quoted easier in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 164,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 22 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 21@$1 22 for prime Milwaukee afloat; $1 16½@$1 17 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 14 for fair average No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 15 for prime do., (60,000 bushels,) in store (last evening); $1 12@$1 21 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 40@$1 41 for good White Michigan; $1 38½@$1 39 for Amber State, and $1 39@$1 40 for choice Red and very good Amber Western, mostly at the inside price....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 32,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June arrival, at $1 16....New Corn has been offered more freely, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, on a moderately active movement, in good part for export, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels at 82½c.@85c. for steamer grades of new mixed Western, mainly at 84c. for good average, 85c. for prime, and 83½c. for fair, afloat; 85c.@86c. for sailing vessel grades of do., mainly at the latter rate for car lots; 82½c.@83c. for good new do., in store; 84c.@86c. for new Yellow Western....Old Mixed Western Corn has been moderately sought after, and sales have been reported of 24,000 bushels prime, in store, at 85c. ℘ bushel....Rye has been in more request, with State quoted at $1, and a boat-load rumored sold, without reliable particulars....Barley has been dull and unsettled....Barley Malt held firmly, though in less demand, including Canada West at $1 65@$1 8, cash and time; new Western at $1 52½@$1 62½; four-rowed State at $1 50@$1 55, and two-rowed do. at $1 42@$1 45 ℘ bushel....Oats have been quite moderately dealt in at rather lower prices, with sales reported of 44,500 bushels at 67c.@71c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, mainly car-lots at 67c.@69½c., with prime Chicago, afloat, quoted up, 71c. asked, and 69c. as the best bid; 69c.@73c. for White Western, mostly at 70c.@71c. for car-lots; 69½c. for Black Canada, with 70c. reported as bid, and 71c. asked for prime Mixed do....Feed has been in moderate demand in a jobbing way, within the range of $20@$31 as extremes, mainly at $.8@$30 for 100 ℔., $24@$25 for 60 ℔., $20@$21 for 40 ℔., and $23 50@$25 for Shipstuff, ℘ ton....Bale Hay has been in request, with shipping grades ranging 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 50c.@55c.; Salt Hay at 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been moderately sought after, within the range of from 55c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ℘ 100 ℔.

MOLASSES—No further dealings have been reported in invoices, and values have not varied essentially. Invoices of 230 hhds. and 5 tcs. Mayaguez, 308 hhds. St. Kitts and 92 hhds. Point a Pitre, of recent receipt, have not yet been reported as marketed. The stock in first hands to-day was estimated at 3,998 hhds. Cuba, 4,921 hhds. Porto Rico, 907 hhds. English Islands, and 3,300 bbls. New-Orleans.... Jobbing trade limited. We quote: Porto Rico at 40c.@48c.; Barbados, 42c.@46c.; Demerara, 38c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 42c.@45c.; do. refining grades, (nominal,) 36c.@37c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal nominal; St. Croix, 42c.@48c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 69c.@75c. for prime to fancy....Syrups have been inactive, with Sugar syrup within the range of 37c.@58c., the latter for fancy, and Molasses do., 32c.@42c. for ordinary to prime ℘ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses continues in limited request on the reduced basis of 22c.@24c. for hhds. and 25c.@27c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been decidedly more active at about previous prices, but closed tamely within the range of from $1 70@$1 80 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 50 for Pale, $6 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales have been reported of 900 bbls. Strained at $1 70@$1 77½; 500 bbls. at $1 80; 10,000 bbls. do. at $1 75@$1 80; 150 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$6 50; and 500 bbls. at $5@$6 75 ℘ 280 ℔. And at Wilmington and Charleston, 7,000 bbls. Strained on private terms....Tar has been quiet on the basis of $2@$2 25 ℘ bbl. Sales, 20 bbls....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in more request, with merchantable quoted at 32c. ℘ gallon. Sales, 470 bbls. at 32c. for merchantable, and 32½c.@33c. for New-York pks.

PETROLEUM—Yesterday's report—which was crowded out this morning—was of a generally weaker and only moderately active market....Crude has been in limited demand to-day, on the basis of 6¼c., in bulk, for early deliveries, and 9⅛c.@9¼c. in shipping order....Refined has been attracting less attention, with June deliveries quoted down to 12⅜c.@12½c., with sales of 8,000 bbls.; and to July 15, at 12⅝c. ℘ gallon....Refined, in cases, 18c.@19c....Naphtha, 8¾c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 12½c., with sales of 5,000 bbls....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12⅜c.@12½c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A very slow movement has been reported in Pork for early delivery, at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls new Western Mess at $19 40@$19 50; small lots Prime Mess at $18 75, and Extra Prime at $15 50@$16....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 3,500 bbls. new Western Mess, August options, at $19 25@$19 45, closing at $19 35@$19 40, and 500 bbls. do., September, at $19 35@$19 45, closing at $19 40@$19 45 ℘ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, with City quoted at 9c.@9½c. ℘ ℔....Cut-meats have been quoted firm, with a fair demand noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, part 15 ℔., at 11½c.; 2,250 pieces fresh Shoulders and Hams, in bulk, at 9½c. and 12⅜c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 9⅞c.; 5,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies at 11½c.; 20 bxs. Rib Bellies, 13 ℔., at 11½c.; 35 bxs. Clear do., on private terms. We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 9⅞c.@10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11c.@11¼c.; Pickled Hams at 12⅜c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 14¼c.@15c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8½c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11½c.@12¼c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12½c. ℘ ℔....Bacon has been dull in the local market, with City Long Clear quoted at 11½c.@11¾c.; Western Short Clear unsettled, and Western Long Clear, (nominally,) 11¼c. Sales have been reported of 40 bxs. City Long Clear at 11¾c. And for Chicago and Milwaukee deliveries, sales have been reported of 1,500 bxs. various cuts on private terms....Lard has been in limited demand for early delivery, and at the close quoted weak. Sales have been reported of only small lots Western Steam at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c.; 25 tcs. new do. at 12¾c.; 220 tcs. City do. at 12⅝c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12⅜c.@12½c.; small lots of Refined for the West Indies, 12⅞c., and 250 tcs. do. for the Continent at 13⅛c....And for forward delivery, a fairly active business has been reported, sales having been made of 450 tcs. Western Steam, June option, at 13¼c., 2,000 tcs., July, at 13⅜c.@13¼c., closing at 13¼c.@13 5-16c.; 2,500 tcs., August options, at 13¼c.@13⅜c., closing at 13⅜c.; and 500 tcs. September at 13 7-16c....Beef has been inactive within the previous range. We quote on the basis of $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10 50@$11 for Extra do., and $15 for Packet, ℘ bbl. Sales, 60 bbls., in lots....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $27@$28 for City Extra do., ℘ tierce....Beef Hams have been in light demand, but steady, at from $18@$19 for very good to choice....State Butter meets with a comparatively ready sale, at steady prices for the more desirable grades. Western is less sought after, and rather weaker as to values. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to choice; new Western at 16c.@27c. for ordinary to fancy, mainly at 18c.@24c. for fair to choice ℘ ℔. And old Butter nominally thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails from 13c.@16c. for poor to good old State and near-by products; 10c.@13c. for ordinary to very good old Western....Cheese has been fairly active, and the finer qualities have been held with more firmness. We quote: New Cheese at 5½c.@13c. for ordinary to very fancy State Factory, and 4½c.@11½c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11½c., for very poor to strictly fancy....Eggs have been quiet and rather weak in price, ranging from 18c.@21c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 18½c.@20c. for good to strictly choice marks ℘ dozen.

SEEDS—No business of importance has been reported in Grass-seed. Clover has been quite nominal, with Western, in lots, at 11c.@11½c.; State at 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔....Rough Flax quoted at $1 85@$1 90....Timothy at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock, and $2 60@$2 75, from cars and store....Calcutta Linseed has been inactive since our last at $1 90@$1 95, gold, ℘ 56 ℔. Sales, 6,500 bags by the Choiula on private terms....Rapeseed has been slow of sale at $3 25@$3 50....Canary-seed very quiet within the range of from $11@$12.

SUGARS—Raw have been more actively sought after on refining account, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been made of 821 hhds. low fair to good fair refining Cuba at 8c.@8¼c.; 2,500 bags Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; and 150 hhds. and 153 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7¼c. ℘ ℔. We quote for Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8⅛c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5c.@6⅞c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in more demand, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c., Powdered at 11¼c., Granulated at 10¾c., A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅝c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Yesterday's report—crowded out this morning—indicated a firm market, with a good demand noted, on the basis of 8⅞c. for prime, mostly for export, in good part for Liverpool....To-day, business was on a moderate scale at about steady rates; sales, 95,000 ℔. at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c. ℘ ℔....Of Stearine, 65 tcs. Western sold at 15c.@15¼c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 20; sales, 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A more active inquiry has been noted since our last for Grain room, on berth and charter, and rates have been quoted stronger. Provision, Cotton, and Resin room has also been in better request at late figures. Vessels for Petroleum, Lumber, and Deals were moderately sought after, and generally quoted steady....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ℘ ℔....and by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels last evening, at 6¾d. ℘ standard bushel, and 16,000 bushels to-day at 7d.@7½d. ℘ bushel; 5,500 bxs Cheese at 45s.; 450 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 800 bxs. do. (of through freight) reported on private terms; and 100 pks. Tobacco also on private terms....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ℘ bushel; 1,500 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; and 34 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ℘ bushel. The rate for Sugar, in our last report, should have read 32s. 6d. instead of the misprint of 23s. 6d....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 687 tons, (now at Havana,) with Deals, from Pensacola, at £6 16s.; another, 555 tons, (now at Havana,) with resawed Lumber, from do., at £7 ℘ standard; an Italian bark, 530 tons, with Deals, from Bangor, on private terms; a British brig, 299 tons, (now here,) with Deals, from St. John, reported on private terms; a British bark, 495 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from Savannah or Charleston, reported on private terms, the latter vessel with option of the Continent....For Guernsey, a schooner, with Deals, reported from St. John, (as chartered there,) at 75s....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 626 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 2d.; another, 724 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters do. at 6s.; an Italian bark, 601 tons, with about 3,800 quarters do. at 6s., with option of Waterford direct at 5s. 6d., or Penarth Roads for orders at 5s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 427 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For Bristol, by steam, 3,500 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ℘ ton....For Havre, an American brig, 360 tons, hence, with Cotton, at ⅝c. ℘ ℔....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Resin and 500 pks. Tallow and Grease on private terms; also, an American bark, 637 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl., and an Italian bark, 548 tons, hence, with Rosin, reported at 2s. 10½d. ℘ 280 ℔....For Corunna, an American schooner, 268 tons, hence, with about 8,500 cases Petroleum, at 25c. ℘ case....For the Adriatic, direct, an American brig, 314 tons, with equal to 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (in bbls. and cases,) from Philadelphia, at 5s. ℘ bbl. and 25c. ℘ case....For Porto Rico, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $6....For the north side of Cuba, two brigs and a schooner, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $8....For Boston, a schooner, with Mahogany, from Frontrera, reported at $12; and a brig, with Lumber, from Port Royal, at $7.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Flour dull; nominal. Wheat buoyant, unsettled and stronger; No. 1 spring, $1 03; No. 2, 98⅜c., spot; 99¾c., July; $1 00½, August; No. 3, 94c.@94½c.; Rejected, 81c. Corn advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 69¾c. bid, spot; 70½c. bid, July; 72½c., August; Rejected, 68c.@68½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 58¾c.@59c., spot; 56½c. bid, July; 41½c.@41¾c., August. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2, 96c. Barley higher and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 35, spot; $1 07, September. Pork dull and unsettled, $18 70@$18 75, spot; $18 65@$18 70, July; $18 90@$18 95, August. Lard quiet and weak at $1 , spot; $12 95, July; $13 15@13 17½, August. Whisky, $1 15. At the afternoon call of the Board, Wheat weak and lower; 99¼c., July; 99⅞c., August. Corn, 70¼c., July; 72⅜c., August. Oats, 58⅝c., June; 56⅜c., July. Pork dull at $18 60@$18 65, July; $18 85, August. Lard weak and easier. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 77,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 433,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 17.—Receipts by Lake—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 130,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 53,000 bushels. Receipts by Railroad—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Shipments by Railroad—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tidewater—Wheat, 156,000 bushels; Corn, 82,000 bushels. To Interior Points—Wheat, 3,000 bushels. Canal Freights unchanged. Flour quiet; sales of 650 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat dull; Spring, 2c.@3c. lower; sales of 78,000 bushels Green Bay on private terms; No. 2 Chicago offered at $1 06, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 08, in store. Corn dull and unsettled; sales of 10,000 bushels sample at 75c.; car lots No. 2 at 76½c. Oats quiet and easier; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 66c. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds dull. Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged. Highwines nominally $1 19.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 17.—Flour inactive, nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 04; No. 2, $1 00¼; July, $1 00⅛; August, $1 00⅛. Oats in good demand, steadier; No. 2, in store, 58c. Corn firmer; in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 68c.; New, in store, 67c. Rye easier; No. 1, in store, 94½c. Barley nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 25. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Freights inactive, nominal; Wheat, to Buffalo, 2¾c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 126,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,200 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 17.—Flour steady, unchanged; sales of 1,200 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 18; Extra White Michigan, $1 35. Corn dull; sales of two cars No. 2 Illinois at 81c. High Mixed Toledo held at 83c. Corn-meal, $33 for Bolted, $32 Unbolted, ℘ ton. Mill-feed steady; shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27, ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5¼c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—2,324,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments—8,400 bushels Rye; 585,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 34½, cash; $1 36 July. Corn lower; No. 2 Mixed, 67¾c.@68c., cash; 67½c., June; 69c., July. Oats lower at 58c.@59c. Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky firmer at $1 18. Pork lower; $19 25@$19 35. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominal. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged and quiet. Corn slow at 73c.@75c. Oats, nominally, 67c.@69c. Rye dull at $1 10. Provisions dull. Pork, $19 75@$20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c. Hams—Sugar-cured 13c.@13¾c. Lard—Tierce, 14¾c.@15c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging in good demand and firm at 13¾c.@14c., with large sales.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Flour firmer; Family, $5 35@$5 45. Wheat steady; Red, $1 20@$1 25. Corn dull at 72c.@74c. Oats dull and declining at 64c.@67c. Rye quiet and weak at $1 08@$1 12. Barley nominal. Butter easier; not quotably higher. Pork nominal; $18 75 bid; $19 asked. Lard dull and declining; Summer, 12½c. Bulk Meats dull and unsettled; small sales Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c. buyer June; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 15. Live Hogs dull and unchanged. Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 440 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 17.—Corn dull, lower; 87c.@92c. Bran dull and lower at 97½c.@$1. Corn-meal very dull; offering at $4 30. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 70@$5 71. Gold, $117.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 17.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 30¼c. Resin firm at $1 47½ for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20 for Hard; $2 10 for Yellow Dip, and $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—Printing Cloths quiet and steady at at 5¼c. for best 64s.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 884 head, making total supply for the week thus far 9,863 head, or 579 cars, (388 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 600 cars for same time last week, and 600 cars for same time last year. No market to-day; fresh arrivals all through consignments; those not disposed of yesterday shipped through in first hands. About four cars of common and half fat scalawag stuff remain in yards unsold; sales not sufficient since last report to give quotations. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,000 head, making total supply for the week thus far 10,600 head, against 14,200 head for same time last week, and 9,400 head for same time last year; market, which opened slow and dull yesterday, was more active late in the day; prices about at opening quotations for the week; this morning, market moderately active; about 1,825 head disposed of since last report, leaving 2 cars only in the yards unsold; sales, 1,600 head Ohio, clipped, averaging 87 and 106 ℔., at $5@$5 20; 225 Indiana, clipped, averaging 94 ℔., at $4 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,700 head, making total supply for the week thus far 12,500 head, against 12,000 head for same time last week and 11,800 head for same time last year; market opened dull and dragging, with Yorkers, at $7@$7 15, dull and slow; Heavy Hogs, $7 25, with no demand; selected Singers, $7 25; 4 cars disposed of, leaving about the same amount in the yards unsold, majority heavy hogs.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—The Cattle market during the past week has been tolerably active, though prices were a shade lower; very best, 6¾c.@7¼c.; first quality, 5½c.@6¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 5c.@5⅛c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows, 4c.@4¾c.; most sales were made at 6c.@7c.; receipts, 1,242 head; sales, 1,162 head. Hogs have been in moderate demand and prices have advanced ¼c.; range, 9¾c.@10⅜c.; few choice, 10½c.; receipts, 2,596 head. Sheep have been in fair demand and prices are unchanged; range, $4 25@$5 35. Lambs, $2@$4 50; receipts, 4,714 head.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Cattle—receipts, 6,000 head; dull and weak, lower; common to good shipping, $5@$5 90; choice, $6@$6 40; other grades, nominal; shipments, 3,000 head. Live Hogs—receipts, 2,000; dull and lower, closing higher; choice, $6@$6 80, mostly at $6 60@$6 75; shipments, 10,000. Sheep—receipts, 240; dull, at $2 50@$4 25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—Live Hogs—Receipts, 1,700 head; easier, slow; Shippers, $6 25@$6 60; Bacon, $6 65@$6 90; Butchers', $7@$7 25. Cattle—Receipts, 3,200 head; lower; good to prime Native Steers, $6 25@$6 50; fair, $6@$6 25; good to choice Texans, $4 50@$4 75; fair, $3 25@$3 75; common, $2 50@$2 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, June 17.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 21 bales; exports coastwise, 63 bales; sales, 139 bales; stock, 15,111 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 59 bales; gross, 477 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,130 bales; coastwise, 451 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 55,517 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 17.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 158 bales; exports coastwise, 79 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 9,764 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 17—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 5-16 ℘ cent., which is 3-16 ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States 10-40 bonds, 104¾. Erie Railway shares, 14½; do. preferred, 23.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92⅞. Erie Railway shares, 14¼@14½.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜ ℘ cent., which is ⅛ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The specie in the Bank of England has increased £912,000 during the past week. Consols, 92¾@92⅞ for money; for the account, 92⅞@93.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £139,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which was last week 40⅛ ℘ cent., is now 46⅛ ℘ cent.

5 P. M.—United States 10-40 bonds, 104½.

PARIS, June 17.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,024,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 64f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7 11-16d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7⅝d.; do., do., deliverable August and September, at 7 7-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7½d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, at 7½d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 32s. 9d.@33s. ℘ quarter for Mixed Western. Provisions—Cheese, 55s. ℘ cwt. for fine American. Lard, 58s.@59s. ℘ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,200 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June, at 7 5-16d.

5 P. M.—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7 5-16d.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 23s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, June 17—5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 44s.@44s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 22s. 3d.@22s. 6d, ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 17.—Petroleum, 25½f. for fine Pale American.

THE STATE CANALS.

THE REAPPROPRIATION BILL FOR EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS—THE ITEMS OBJECTED TO BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Tilden objects to the following items in the Reappropriation Bill for Extraordinary Repairs on the Canals. He approves of the other items:

Item No. 1.—For repairing bottom and banks of the Erie Canal along the premises of Stillman A. Fields, in the town of Canajoharie, so as to prevent leakage upon the premises of said Fields, and for constructing a waste ditch along the premises of Samuel Beekman in said town, so as to carry back waters of the Erie Canal, the sum of $500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Item No. 2.—For constructing iron bridge superstructures on the Eastern Division, made necessary in consequence of change of plan, the sum of $10,727 93.

Item No. 4.—For the construction of a farm bridge over the Rocky Rift Feeder, on the lands of John H. Keyser, in the County of Montgomery, the sum of $250, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Item No. 6.—For raising iron bridge superstructure on Genesee street, Utica, to the height required, and adapting approaches to the same, the sum of $2,221 40.

Item No. 9.—For removing wall benches and constructing slope walls, elsewhere on the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal, under direction of the Canal Board, the sum of $5,734.

Item No. 10.—For constructing blind drains on section No. 111, west of lock No. 46, the sum of $1,800.

Item No. 13.—For taking down dry vertical walls and relaying the same in cement, in order to avert claims against the State, in consequence of leakage from the Erie Canal into the cellars of adjoining property-owners in the City of Syracuse; and for removing bench walls and constructing vertical walls, when necessary, on the Syracuse level of the Erie Canal, the sum of $4,877 36.

Item No. 15.—For extending abutments, raising, and widening approaches to highway bridges at East Frankfort, the sum of $225.

Item No. 16.—For constructing iron bridge superstructures on the Middle Division of the Erie Canal, made necessary in consequence of the change of plan, the sum of $15,000.

Item No. 17.—For a wrought-iron foot-bridge over the Erie Canal at Franklin street, in the City of Syracuse, the sum of $1,922.

Item No. 27.—For aiding in constructing a bridge over Tonawanda Creek, according to provisions made in chapter 863 of the laws of 1867, the sum of $8,000.

Item No. 31.—For building 150 feet of vertical wall on the berme bank of the Erie Canal at Macedon, east of the bridge, commencing at the easterly end of the present wall, provided that parties interested in said wall, without expense to the State, make all necessary excavations and place the banks of the canal in a suitable condition for said wall, as the Canal Commissioner in charge shall direct, the sum of $450, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Item No. 32.—For constructing iron bridge superstructures on the Western Division of the Erie Canal, made necessary in consequence of change of plan, the sum of $15,000.

Item No. 33.—For the construction, by the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad Company, of 300 feet of vertical wall on the berme bank of the Erie Canal, in the village of Newark, Wayne County, about 200 feet westerly from the point where the iron bridge of said road crosses the canal, the sum of $1,500.

Item No. 35.—For the removal, replacement, and repair of the bridge on Ohio street, over the Clark and Skinner Canal, the sum of $900, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

A POLICE CAPTAIN ON TRIAL.

Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, was arraigned before the Police Commissioners yesterday on complaint of John C. Fitzgerald, of No. 38 Oak street. The complaint alleged that Capt. Williams had arrested Fitzgerald on Feb. 3, had detained him a short time and then allowed him to depart, but reported him to the Superintendent as a suspicious person. On or about May 1 the complainant alleged the Captain drove him away from the corner of Oak and New-Chambers streets, struck him with an umrella, attempted to kick him, and threatened to shoot him. The Captain was also charged with having on May 21 obtained possession of a warrant which had been issued for the arrest of the complainant, and maliciously arrested him after court hours and locked him up in the prison at the Oak Street Police Station all night. John R. Fellows and Mr. McLean, the counsel to the board, appeared for the prosecution, while Capt. Williams was undefended by counsel. A great many witnesses were examined, and the testimony was very voluminous. The prosecution failed to establish any malice or misconduct on the part of Capt. Williams, who, by his witnesses, showed that in his conduct toward the complainant he was merely doing his duty. The case was referred to the board.

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CELTIC	SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A.M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.
GERMANIC	SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAMER CELTIC (White Star Line) will be provided with the American Life-saving suit (Stoner patent) on Saturday, June 19. A conductor on board will be in readiness to give such information as may be desired.

Terms of rental for the voyage, $5 for each suit.

Parties desiring to secure suits before the sailing of the steamer can do so by application at the office of the company,

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NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCYTHIA	WED., June 23	*RUSSIA	WED., June 30
CHINA	SAT., June 26	*BOTHNIA	WED., July 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE	SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ	SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, POUZALS	SATURDAY, July 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, June 19 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER	Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER	Wed., July 28

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND	THURSDAY, June 24, 9 A. M.
FRANCE	THURSDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, June 19, 3 P. M.	The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M.
England, June 26, 10 A. M.	Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.
Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M.	

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN	June 22, at 3 P.M.
WISCONSIN	July 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING	July 13, at 1:30 P. M
IDAHO	July 20, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA	Sails Saturday, June 19, 3 P. M.
UTOPIA	Sails Saturday, June 26, 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia.
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

CLARIBEL	June 19
ANDES	July 10

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ETNA	June 26
ALPS	July 14

Superior first class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN	June 19	ODER	July 3
RHEIN	June 26	NECKAR	July 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON	Saturday, June 19.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Wednesday, June 23

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, June 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

ACAPULCO	June 30, 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO	July 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA, Capt. CURTIS	THURSDAY, June 17
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED	TUESDAY, June 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA SPRINGS, LAKE GEORGE, AND THE NORTH.

THE DREW OR ST. JOHN

leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 15th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th, 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 17th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th...6:45 A. M.
Friday, 18th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 19th...6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 19th...7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 20th...8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 20th...4:00 P. M.

HELEN.

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 17th. 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 18th... 7:30 A. M.	Friday, 18th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th. 8:30 P. M.	Monday, 21st...3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d... 8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d...3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d. 3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 24th. 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th...7:00 A. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. J. W. HANCOX.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

NEWBURG, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, commencing Wednesday, June 23, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. (Commencing June 21.) Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. John Lynch, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River, at 8:30, and 23d st., North River at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BRUSHES.

PAINT-BRUSHES, KALSOMINE, AND VARNISH-brushes, &c., at the lowest factory prices, 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT

FOR SALE,
CONSISTING OF

Six-seat Rockaway, panel and glass side and back.
Extension-top Phaeton, carries four persons.
Pony Phaeton, carries four, has shifting rumble, pole, and shafts.
Top Wagon with pole and shafts.
All made by John R. Lawrence & Co.
Very light Park Phaeton, shifting top.
Very light Road Wagon, by Brewster & Co.
Team of Horses, safe, spirited, and handsome.
Road Horse, Harness, double and single, &c.

Gentlemen who intend purchasing are requested to examine these articles, which are of the very best quality, at the stable of

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, No. 121 West 45th st.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

AT COST, TO CLOSE BUSINESS, MY FINE stock of carriages of my own make, now in Repository, No. 141 West Broadway. Store must be vacated by July 5. CHARLES GRUBE.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING, &c., &c., of every quality and style. All patterns of Summer goods.
C. B. SMITH & Co., No. 40 Warren st.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF HORSES ADAPTED TO any service, at half their value. May be seen at Nos. 35 and 37 West 29th st.

RAILROADS.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 23, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Troy Special, on Saturdays only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTHFERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM
CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,
TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
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Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERsigned, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed: rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention. P. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

MORTON HOUSE,

INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN.

This new and popular hotel, situated on Long Island Sound, only twenty-eight miles from New-York, via New-Haven Railroad, is now open for boarders; fine fishing, sailing, and bathing; steamer Nelly White touches daily. For information apply to

ASHMAN & MORTON, on the premises,

Or at the Sinclair House, corner Broadway and 8th st., New-York.

NIAGARA!!

MONTEAGLE HOUSE,
Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

This house is now open, and offers unusual inducements to tourists. Terms, $3 per day, $10 to $15 per week. Baggage designed for the Monteagle should be checked to Suspension Bridge. Address ALEXANDER & TERRILL, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Only twenty-five minutes from New-York City. Boats every half hour from the Battery. Fine view of Bay and Narrows from all rooms on water side. Two cottages for families. For terms, address

DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, LOCATED ONE and a half miles from Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, in a spur of Blue Ridge Mountains, elevation 700 feet; accommodations for 100 guests; no bar; carriages at Stroudsburg depot. For circular or information address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

Also Highland Dell Cottage, located near the above. Terms for June, $10 per week. Address CHARLES FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

On the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat from foot of Harrison st., now open.

D. S. HAMMOND.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER Gap, Penn., will open June 10; fine location; central to all points of interest; first-class and cheapest at the Gap; terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 to $3 per day; inducements to parties for the season.

THEODORE HAUSER, Proprietor.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,

Long Branch, N. J., now open; terms very reasonable. Address or apply to

W. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.

WILL OPEN JUNE 10.

Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

ONDAWA HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, N. Y., is now open to guests; is one of the best resorts in the Adirondacks, the most easily reached, and unsurpassed for fishing, boating, and hunting; terms moderate. Address JOHN D. BURWELL, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Will open June 15; rooms en suite and singly for families; terms $15 to $21 per week; access by Long Branch Line, Pier No. 8, and steamer Sea Bird, Pier No. 35 North River. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Twenty daily trains; fare, 25c. to 50c.; groves, lawns, boating, bathing, and all popular amusements; large, elegantly furnished rooms, with excellent table, $10 to $15. H. B. KENT, Proprietor, No. 26 East 23d st., Madison square, New-York.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie Railroad, now open; take 9 A. M. or 4:30 P. M. train. A cool, healthy, delightful resort; unexceptionable references; terms moderate, (low for June;) liberal to unexceptionable guests; asthmatic and pulmonary affections relieved.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

FOREST LAWN HOTEL—NEW HOUSE, NEW FURNITURE.—COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island; water view; rooms, $10 per week; boats and bathing-houses free; shady shore and broad piazzas; by rail or steamer Sappho, Peck slip.

J. BANVARD, JR., Proprietor.

CASCADE HOTEL, HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., NEAR MILITARY ACADEMY.—Now open; delightful situation on banks of the Hudson. Apply as above, or Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, New-York.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—Newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests; transient board $3 per day. R. D. TUCKER.

TOWER HILL HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT, R. I., will reopen June 15.

A. MAEGERN, Proprietor.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, N. J., will be open for boarders from the 25th of June, at moderate prices. LAWRENCE H. HUNT, Proprietor.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, SHELDON, VT.—NEAR the celebrated Springs; first-class house; moderate charges. ALFRED KEITH, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—BIRDSALL HOUSE; fine view; excellent accommodations; grounds extending to the water. C. BIRDSALL.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, FORMERLY COOPER Cottage, Long Branch, is now open. Prices reduced for June. GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

PALMER HOUSE, NYACK, ON HUDSON, NOW open for the reception of guests. Mrs. P. PALMER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO
LAWYERS AND MERCHANTS.
JUST PUBLISHED!

TROW'S
LEGAL DIRECTORY
AND
LAWYERS' RECORD
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
BY
H. CHARLES ULMAN,
Counselor at Law,
President of the United States Law Association.

This work will be sent to any part of the United States by mail on receipt of $6. Send for Circular.

JOHN F. TROW, Publisher,
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NEW-YORK CITY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PROPERTY and education, wants work in a business, where, after satisfaction being given and received, he can obtain an interest, or partnership, by the investment of some capital; state nature and place of business; references given and required. Address B., Box No. 112 Times Office.

A PARTNER WANTED TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a highly respectable and well established business; he must be well recommended and have some money. Address INQUIRER, Box No. 109 Times Office.

A MANUFACTURER OF STAPLE GOODS wants a party with from $5,000 to $7,000; most liberal inducements offered. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 138 Times Office.

A GOOD, WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PAYING business on reasonable terms in Brooklyn; no agent need inquire. Address for particulars, C., Box 150 Times Office.

FOR SALE—CASH-PAYING BUSINESS; ESTABLISHED; price low. Call at cider store, No. 612 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LAGER BEER AND LIQUOR STORE, No. 164 Worth st. Apply at store.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Fine suite and single rooms to let, with board, to families and gentlemen; references.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family, owning house, would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, CORNER BROADWAY AND 31ST ST.—Elegant family and single rooms at Summer prices; first-class restaurant; new café for gentlemen now open.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

ONE FURNISHED PARLOR AND BED-room, separately or in connection, to let, with or without board; Summer prices; references required. Call at 1,451 Broadway, north-west corner of 43d st.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, to gentlemen only, by the owner of the house No. 111 East 25th st., in suites or singly, with or without board; private table.

NO. 245 WEST 13TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives; house newly furnished; modern conveniences.

5TH AV., NO. 341.

Mrs. SEAVER will rent unusually desirable rooms for the Summer, with or without private table.

TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board to gentlemen and their wives, in a private family, at moderate prices, at 418 West 22d st.

THIRTEENTH ST., NO. 137.—SUITES FOR parties of single gentlemen or married couples; newly furnished; excellent table.

GRAMERCY PARK—NO. 137 EAST 21ST ST., elegantly furnished rooms, bath, &c., connecting on second floor; first-class board; superior reference.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with or without board.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished; private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; with or without private table; references.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, at Summer prices; references.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUMMER rooms, with board, at reasonable prices.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS to let, with board; terms moderate; reference.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, to parties desiring a refined home.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD WHOLESOME BOARD FOR ONE or two families in a private family pleasantly located, in a village six hours' ride from New-York; climate and scenery charming; plenty of shade and no mosquitoes; house first class; rooms clean and cool, rich and tastefully furnished; price moderate. Apply by letter, including reference, to Lock Box No. 17, Cobleskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR THE SOUND; large, elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table unsurpassed; one hour twenty minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12, Darien, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

GOOD GERMAN BOARD FOR TWO LADIES, couple children, and nurse; plenty milk, fruit, and vegetables; surroundings pleasant and beautiful; one and a quarter hours' ride from City on three railroads. Address WM. N. WEIDNER, Eaglewood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

SECOND MOUNTAIN, ORANGE, FOUR miles from depot, on a farm; abundance of shade; rooms large, high, and airy; scenery beautiful; terms, $8 per week. For particulars inquire at No. 47 Vesey st., 10 to 4 P. M., or Box 453 Orange Post Office, N. J.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH SHADE, fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs, chickens; twenty-five miles from New-York; stabling, reference, Coolridge, No. 108 John st., New-York. Address Dr. H. BENT, Purchase Post Office, Harrison, Westchester Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, can be had at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., near depot. Address C. F. SMITH. References—W. H. Popham, No. 51 Front st.; L. C. Popham, No. 3 West 23d st.

BOARD AT LONG BRANCH—IN AN ELEGANT cottage, five minutes' walk from the Mansion House, may be secured at moderate rates by addressing Mrs. M. H. STRAIL, Chelsea av., Long Branch.

BOARD NEAR LONG BRANCH AND OTHER localities; City and country; also houses and rooms obtained at Everett Library, 588 6th av. E. A. DAILEY.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS

For Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Glen Wood, Direct.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck slip,) New-York, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Glen Wood, 3:45; Sea Cliff, 4; Glen Cove, 4:05, stopping at 33d st. each way. The owners of this boat have secured Glen Wood Grove, within three minutes' walk of the dock. Its natural advantages and rural attractions, and freedom from all annoyances, render it the most popular resort for excursionists and picnic parties in the vicinity of New-York. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, Dock Builder, No. 119 South st., New-York, or to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS OF THE STEAMER WILLIAM COOK.

On Sunday, June 20, she will resume her regular excursions as follows:

SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., ATLANTIC OCEAN. FARE, ROUND TRIP, 75c.

MONDAYS, 10 A. M., IONA ISLAND. FARE, ROUND TRIP, 75c.

WEDNESDAYS, 10 A. M., LONG BRANCH, VIA SANDY HOOK, and special train on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, allowing a stay of 3½ hours at the Branch. Fare, round trip, $1 25.

SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., Musical matinée, Long Island Sound. Fare, round trip, 75c.

Return to the City on each of the above days at 6:30 P. M.

Pier foot of 24th st., North River; Pier No. 29, Warren st., North River, and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn.

Downing's Ninth Regiment Band. Refreshments on board.

Monday, July 5, Special Grand Excursion to Atlantic Ocean. H. W. MITCHELL, General Manager.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINK OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach on SUNDAY, June 20, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., North River, 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., North River, 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., East River, 7:45 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Grand st., East River, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Pier No. 27 East River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:30 and 11 A. M., 4:45 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat. Daily trips will commence on June 22.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, commencing WEDNESDAY, June 23, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA; Oriental, Excelsior, Eagleswood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHALK, CEMENT, WHITING, FLINTS.—The Northfleet Chalk Quarries, Limited, are prepared to make contracts for the regular supply of Chalk, Cement, Whiting, or Flints of the best quality and in any quantity. The Northfleet Chalk Quarries, Limited, Quarry owners and Cement merchants. City office No. 17 Gracechurch st., London, England.

C. H. TIDBURY, Secretary.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZenge, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF
HARRIGAN AND HART,
who will appear EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, in
THE DONOVANS,
LONDON COMIC SINGERS,
and the MINIATURE 69TH,
together with the
ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE,
in their astounding performance—their first appearance in this City.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE.......Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Change of programme every night.

The garden is open EVERY AFTERNOON, without music, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, and is a delightful resort for ladies and children.

Admission, at night, 50 cents; afternoons, 25 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of 12 tickets, $5.

ROBINSON HALL. Popular Prices, 25c., 50c., $1.

Fifth week of the Great Sensation.
THE COOLEST RESORT IN THIS CITY.

The combination of the SOLDENE TROUPE of beautiful women with the present company.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Introducing the famous Parisian Can-can scene Dansante La Vie de Can-can, gives birth to untold pleasure, while Les Cousins et Les Grisettes call forth peals of mirthful laughter. Saturday Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT MAURICE PIKE; 100 VOLUNTEERS; J. F. WHEELOCK. Four GLORIOUS Plays—KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO, LAFITTE, THE PIRATE OF THE GULF; TOODLES, AND PADDY MILES' BOY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.......Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1875,
AT JEROME PARK.

SATURDAY....5th June.	SATURDAY....12th June.
TUESDAY.....8th June.	TUESDAY.....15th June.
THURSDAY....10th June.	THURSDAY....17th June.
SATURDAY....19th June.	

Races to commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.

A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS R. JOSSELYN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Francis R. Josselyn, of the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 2d day of July, A. D., 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN METZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Nathan Metz, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LORENZO D. ROUDEBUSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Lorenzo D. Roudebush, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the twenty-eighth day of June, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1875.

je4-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES J. LAWLER and BONHEIM BIRNBAUM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James J. Lawler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twelfth day of July, 1875, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the ninth day of June, 1875.

jul1-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ALBERT T. LUM, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

je4-law3wF

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. WHITMORE, bankrupt. — Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, the 18th day of June, 1875.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the said City, in said district, on the 1st day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes mentioned in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title Bankruptcy. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. RICEMAN, bankrupt.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, the 19th day of June, 1875.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the said City, in said district, on the 2d day of July, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes mentioned in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title bankruptcy. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD ARONSON, bankrupt.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, the 18th day of June, 1875.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the said City, in said district, on the 1st day of July, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes mentioned in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School No. 38, on Clarke street, near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHAS. H. HOUSLEY,
FRANZ BRANIG,
S. G. COOK, M. D.,
WILLIAM CLEARY,
AUSTIN LEAKE,
Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.
Dated New-York, June 12, 1875.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION.

JERSEY CITY, June 10, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, until the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars of Jersey City Seven Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, payable in thirty years from June 1, 1875; interest payable semi-annually.

These Bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed March 31, 1871. The credit and the whole property of the city are pledged for their payment, and they are free from taxation in this State.

They are issued to pay a like amount falling due during the year—and are not to increase the bonded debt of the city.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if not considered for the best interest of the city to accept them.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Bonds," and addressed to

I. I. VAN DER BEEK,
President Board of Finance and Taxation.
Or T. C. BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.
LAST NIGHTS! 121ST TO 128TH TIME!

BIG
BONANZA.

TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) for the BENEFIT OF MR. D. H. HARKINS,
WITH THE FOLLOWING BRILLIANT CAST:

Jonathan Cawallader, Esq.	Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Prof. Cawallader	Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Uncle Rymple	Mr. D. WHITING
Bob Ruggles	Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Jack Lymer, M. D.	Mr. HART CONWAY
Mr. Alphonsus De Haas	Mr. GEORGE DEVERE
Mouser	Mr. J. DEVEAU
Crumpets	Mr. J. H. VINSON
Mrs. Lucretia Cawallader	Miss ANNIE GRAHAM
Eugenia	Miss SARA JEWETT
Mrs. Caroline Cawallader	Mrs. CARRIE JAMISON
Virgie	Miss NINA VARIAN
Balder	Miss NELLIE MORTIMER

Mr. HARKINS has the honor to announce that THE ELFIN OPERA TROUPE (after their recent great successes at Baltimore and Washington) have kindly volunteered to sing, for the FIRST TIME in New-York, selections from "Trovatore" and "The Bohemian Girl."

⁂ Box sheet now open. Prices as usual.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.
Change of programme every evening.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS $5.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS' ANNUAL BENEFIT.

Seats can now be secured at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 33 Union square, and at the Box Office of Central Park Garden.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *are the* **best made;** *The* **touch elastic,** *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful, pure,** *and* **even.** **WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** *cannot be* **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty;** *they* **defy competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice.** **PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for* **cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.** *Box No. 3,567.*

NEW-ENGLAND MUSICAL BUREAU

Furnishes and fills situations for teachers and artists.

E. TOURJEE,
Manager,
Music Hall, Boston.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for admission will be received at the college, 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 25, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines will be received at the same hour on MONDAY, June 28, at the Register's office in the school on the college green.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 and 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Trustees of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on June 21, and reopened July 2, 1875.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M. June 19, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 2.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent., are this day declared, payable 1st July next at this office.

JAMES YERENCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, can obtain the amount of their coupons, maturing this day by applying at our office.

WORDEN & LEVERICH,
No. 48 Wall st.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer.
Springfield, Illinois.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK,

Bond st. and Bowery.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, July 19, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,

C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before July 10, date interest from July 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN TODD, Assignee in bankruptcy of John A. Machado, plaintiff, against MANUEL J. DA COSTA LIMA VIANA, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 64 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand three hundred and eight 82-100 dollars, with interest from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated April 23, 1875.

BENEDICT, TAFT & BENEDICT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 64 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, April 29, 1875.

BENEDICT, TAFT & BENEDICT,
my21-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BIBLE READING, PRAYER, AND SINGING.—Selection Winnowed hymns, (with organ accompaniment,) Friday evenings, No. 353 West 36th st.; Class, Thursday evenings, Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., near 8th av. All welcome.

BENJAMIN ALBRO.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE GRADUATING ESSAYS—ANNOUNCEMENT OF REGULAR AND HONORARY DEGREES.

The Commencement exercises of the University of New-York took place yesterday in the Academy of Music. Long before 10:30 o'clock, the hour announced for the beginning of the ceremonies, anxious ushers in academic gowns were seating the ladies, who came in strong force to shower bouquets upon their favorite orators, and at 10:45 o'clock a band played an overture by Maillard, followed by the "Tribute" March by Grafulla, to which music the Faculty and distinguished guests, headed by Chancellor Howard Crosby marched upon the platform. On the Chancellor's left sat the following members of the Council of the University: John Taylor Johnston, Esq., President of the Council; Rev. Dr. Mancius S. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, William B. Maclay, Esq., Rev. Mr. Hamilton, J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Smith E. Lane, Esq., William Allen Butler, Esq., Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, and Hon. William R. Martin. On the Chancellor's right sat Profs. E. Johnson, J. W. Draper, Oakley, H. Draper, Brill, Gillett, Baird, Martin, Jacques, and Carroll, all of the Faculty of the University. Among other gentlemen on the stage were Rev. T. Ralston Smith, John Newton Rogers, of Class of '48; Rev. Dr. William Aikman, of Class of '46; Rev. Dr. Arthur Potts, of Class of '52; Rev. Dr. Edward Hopper, Prof. J. C. Oberhiser, Dr. T. B. Stirling, Rev. Mr. Mandeville, Rev. Mr. Nightingale, M. M. Hobby, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Sampson, and Prof. Meyrowitz.

The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Parmley, and the following programme was then gone through with:

1. Latin Salutatory Oration....Isaac Franklin Russell.
   Music—Waltz, "Arcadian," Aronson.
2. English Salutatory Oration, Richard Wilson Stevenson.
   Music—Galop, "Girofle-Girofla," Le Coq.
3. Oration—Man's True Greatness, George Skidmore Hendrickson.
   Music—Aria. "Virginia," Mercadante.
4. Oration—History in Education.......Frank Russak.
   Music—Waltz, "Wedding Festival," Strauss.
5. Dissertation—William Wilberforce, Francis Page Slade.
   Music—Retlowa, "Apollo," Gungl.
6. Oration—"The Basis of National Prosperity," Wheelock Randolph Parmley.
7. Dissertation—"The Dignity of Private Lives," William Henry Russell, Jr.
   Music—Cavatina, "Attila," Verdi.
8. Oration—"Moral Progress of a Century," William Strieby.
   Music—Song, "To Thee These Flowers I Send," Wagner.
9. Philosophical Oration—"Philosophy in Actual Life"..................Joel Parker Crittenden.
   Music—Waltz, "Du Und Du," Strauss.
10. Oration—"Battle of Bunker Hill," Joseph Smith Auerbach.
    Music—Galop, "Josephine," Hertel.
11. Valedictory Oration........William David Edwards.
    Music—Waltz, "Pandecten," Gungl.

In addition to this list Arthur Theodore Hoffman and Alfred William Trotter were appointed to speak, but were at their own request excused. The first two honors of the class, the Valedictory and the Latin Salutatory, were carried off by Messrs. Edwards and Russell, who stood equally high, and the choice between them for the first honor was therefore made by casting lots. The speaking was marked throughout by a high degree of two excellent characteristics—clearly defined expression, and careful pronunciation. A thorough training seemed to have prepared the way for original thought in several of the graduates, and, although Commencement orations are rarely marked by that trait, several of those delivered on this occasion indicated an ability which promises yet better things in maturer years.

The Latin Salutatory, by Mr. Russell, was well delivered, and by careful gesticulation and emphasis seemed to be almost intelligible to the audience. That it was entirely so to the Faculty is supposed from the fact that they heartily applauded. A notable omission was that of the usual passage in relation to "*puellae pulchenimae.*" As Mr. Russell retired he was showered with bouquets, and the example thus set was followed in every instance afterward, each speaker carrying a fragrant load of flowers in his arms as he went from the stage.

Mr. Stevenson, in the English Salutatory, followed the time-honored custom of addressing first the Council, then the Chancellor and Faculty, and last the audience. To the Council of the University he said that they, as well as the graduates, were honored on the occasion by the fact that this was the first class which had completed their course in a university made and kept free by the Council. To the beloved Chancellor and Faculty a formal address would, he said, seem like a wordy greeting to his own classmates; but the seeds of gratitude sown by them in their labors for the class would surely bring forth a harvest of loyal love for the University and for them. The audience, as representing the public with which the future of the speaker and his classmates was to be identified, was reminded that their advice and sympathy would go far toward shaping their lives. Great things remained to be done in the next twenty-five years. Ere the dawn of the twentieth century the perplexities and complications arising from the abuses of life, politically and socially considered, were to be cleared away. Nothing but Providence would do this, unless it were an independent press. He appealed to the public to support by their sympathy the educated youth of the land, to teach them by example, and not to suffer them to stand or fall by themselves, but to encourage their efforts and deal gently with their errors.

Mr. Hendrickson, in his oration on "Man's True Greatness," said that there was a time in every life when there was a desire for greatness, but a true appreciation of that thought was the realization of the fact that successful achievement of great things was its own reward. Moral greatness, in his opinion, was the most desirable. Next to that came intellectual greatness, which belongs to philosophers and the master minds of art and literature. There were men who had taken out of the hands of posterity any question as to their greatness by living lives which allowed no dispute upon the point. Such men were often great intellectually, and yet lacked the elements of moral greatness. Intellectual life was a life of combat, and only the victor over moral weakness could be called truly great.

Mr. Russak, in his oration on "History in Education," spoke forcibly and eloquently on the advantages of understanding the history of the past in framing that of the present. Life to-day, he said, will be history to-morrow, and the more thoroughly the elements of life be learned from a perusal of the records of the past the better will be the record that the present will leave. The structure that is raised by the different ages of the world differs on its different sides, and only by a study of what is known can the work of this age be made symmetrical and perfect.

Mr. Slade presented a forcible dissertation on "William Wilberforce," rehearsing the various well-known incidents of the philanthropist's life, and drawing from them their obvious morals.

Mr. Parmly set forth in his oration on "The Basis of National Prosperity" the evils consequent upon a poorly or corruptly-ordered government; and maintained that the foundation-stone of the State should be moral soundness, without which no prosperity could be real or lasting.

Mr. Russell, Jr., in his dissertation on the "Dignity of Private Lives," made an analysis of the elements of real dignity, comparing the lives ordered on principles of truth with those which were the result of an attention to expediency.

Mr. Strieby, in his oration on the "Moral Progress of a Century," sketched the progress, especially of this country since the Revolutionary period, and drew from the enlargement of the world's habit of thought an encouraging view of the progress to be made in the future.

The philosophical oration was announced to be the fourth honor of the graduating class. It was delivered by Mr. Crittenden on the subject, "Philosophy in Actual Life," and was a clear representation of the advantages of a correct philosophy in the lives of all. None, he said, could escape following some philosophy, whether good or bad, and a just appreciation of true philosophy would clear away many of the ills and doubts of life.

Mr. Auerbach, in an oration on the "Battle of Bunker Hill," sketched its history, and paid a high tribute to the courage of the American troops, who showed more bravery than many of the most distinguished Generals of history. They were consoled by no remembrances of former victories as they faced what seemed certain annihilation, and they were more than victors, for they had shown that a handful of men fighting for their country could face a whole army. They were an example for emulation. The years of centennial celebration should be years of great acts as well as of great memories, and the country should rise to the height of a Declaration of Independence against dishonesty in government.

The valedictory of Mr. Edwards followed. Addressing the council, he said, that although as students his class had had less personal intercourse with them than with the Faculty, yet it was with feelings of the deepest gratitude that he bade them farewell. Four years ago the President of the council had announced that tuition in the University was to be free, and although other classes had benefited somewhat by this, the Class of '75 was the first whose entire college course had been the gift of the University. For all their kindnesses the Class of '75 would thank them. Allusion was made to two members of the council who have died within the past few months, and the hope was expressed that those who were present would continue to watch over the welfare of the University until they went to their last reward. To the "cherished and esteemed professors" he bade farewell as to faithful and loving friends. Whatever success he or his classmates might achieve in the future would be owing in no small degree to the instruction received from them. Other classes might have been more brilliant or more obedient or more docile under reproof or guidance, but none could have left with heavier hearts. He hoped the follies of the class would be forgotten and not laid up to their charge, but that only their love and honor for their instructors should be remembered. To the "dear and honored Chancellor," who had been their guide in the ways of truth, he spoke with emotion. Never could be forgotten the pleasant hours spent under his charge in the sombre old chapel of the University, when the hearts of the teachers and the taught were together directed toward the source of all good. "And now boys," he continued, turning to his classmates, who all rose, "we are going to part. We who have lived, and studied, and fought together for four years; whose hearts are in fond unison. Never again in the old college halls shall our voices catch up the cry of '75.' We shall be looked on as strangers there." Two of the class, he said, had anticipated the advice of the Chancellor usually given at Commencement, had forsaken the shrines of learning for the altars of love, and had married. He hoped that all would take the right course of the two which stretched before them and that all might be united in the life to come.

Then came the fellowship awards, of which there are three annually. This year William D. Edwards and Isaac F. Russell stood equal in their collegiate attainments, and took the first and second fellowships. The third was awarded to Richard W. Stevenson. The first Butler Eucleian prize for the best essay in English composition was then awarded to Baldwin G. Cooke, of the Junior Class, and the second was given to Isaac Franklin Russell, of the graduating class. The only remaining portion of the exercises was the conferring of regular and honorary degrees. First the regular degrees were conferred on the graduates according to their course of study, as follows:

Bachelor of Arts—Isaac Franklin Russell, William David Edwards, Richard Wilson Stevenson, Joel Parker Crittenden, William Strieby, Wheelock Randolph Parmly, Joseph Smith Auerbach, Arthur Theodore Hoffman, Francis Page Slade, William Henry Russell, Jr., Richard George Wiener, John Canfield Tomlinson, John Abraham Lott, Jr.

Bachelor of Science—George Skidmore Hendrickson, Frank Russak, Alfred Williams Trotter, Talbot Roland Chambers, Paul Charles Louis Lellman, William Henry Matthews.

Civil Engineer—George Skidmore Henderson, Alfred Williams Trotter, Paul Charles Louis Lellman, William Henry Matthews.

Master of Arts—A. B. Carlton, G. J. Rockwell, Marcus D. Buell, Mayberry Fleming.

Master in Science—Israel C. Russell

A certificate of proficiency in the partial course was conferred upon Max Henry Seligman.

The following honorary degrees were then presented:

Doctor of Philosophy—Prof. Elie Charlier, New-York City; George W. Cook, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Benjamin A. Sheldon, New-York City.

Doctor of Divinity—Prof. Charles Scott, Hope College, Hilliard, Mich.; Rev. Burtis Cunningham Megie, Dover, N. J.; Rev. William W. Eddy, Sidon, Syria.

Doctor of Laws—Prof. Asa Bird Gardner, West Point, N. Y.

Doctor of Medicine—Edward L. Thomas, Benjamin Franklin White, Fred. Charles Robinson, John Devlin, Henry Hollingshead Harman, and Rufus Wilie Peacock.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Chancellor, and the audience slowly dispersed, after listening to the rendering of various college melodies by the band. It is announced that the studies of the coming collegiate year will be resumed on the third Wednesday of September next. Candidates for admission to any one of the classes may present themselves for examination at the Chancellor's room, in the University, on the previous Tuesday, Sept. 15. The tuition fees in the Departments of Art and Science have been abolished. All students, therefore, of approved character and of suitable preparation will be received in those departments without charge for instruction. A reorganization of the Scientific Department has recently taken place, and considerable additions have been made to its means of instruction and its corps of professors.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

The Alumni Association of the University of New-York met in the Council-room of the University last evening. There were ninety-three members present, including the Class of '75, and among those present were Prof. Benjamin Martin, E. D. Murphy, Rev. Arthur Potts, Gabriel Chevalier, Smith E. Lane, and Profs. Bull, Baird, and Willcox. Mr. John T. Johnston, the President of the association, called on Mr. Murphy to lead in prayer, after which followed the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting and the presentation of reports. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $447 on hand. Chancellor Crosby reported for the Committee on Law Examinations that the examinations were very long, very satisfactory, and very severe on both the students and those who sat as witnesses, one examination lasting from 3 P. M. to 2 A. M. He paid a high compliment to Prof. Jaques and to the students, and reported that the thanks of the University were due to Judge Davies for his gratuitous services in holding a moot court in the Law School every week. A vote of thanks to Judge Davies was passed by the association.

A report was received from the Committee on Collegiate Examinations, and the Committee on Endowments reported that the fund remained the same as last year, $2,781 54, with accumulated interest. The Registrar's report showed that four members had died during the past year, Rev. Frederick W. Williams, of the Class of '49; Samuel Beckley, of '74; Mr. Freeman, of '70, and Robert Sutor, of '61. The Class of '75 was then welcomed into the association by the President. The following officers were elected: President, John T. Johnston; Vice President, William R. Martin; Secretary, Hanson C. Gibson; Treasurer, Willard L. Felt; Registrar, Henry M. Baird; Executive Committee, Smith E. Lane, William P. Lee, William W. Stephenson, Amasa J. Redfield.

The standing committees were announced as follows: On Law Examination, E. Delafield Smith, Benjamin Vaughn Abbot, John A. Foster, and A. A. Redfield; on Collegiate Examination, C. Fanning, A. Abbott, A. J. Drayton, Meyer S. Isaacs, and W. M. Hoff; on Medical Examination, B. B. Ayerigg, T. B. Stirling, W. W. Stephenson, and Albert H. Gallatin. A collation was served and was followed by speeches from Chancellor Crosby, Messrs. Parsons and Tomlinson, Rev. Dr. Hopper, Messrs. Rogers, Isaacs, Stephenson, and A. R. Thompson, Prof. J. H. K. Willcox, and others.

CHANGES AT YALE.

THE DE FOREST PRIZE—NEW RAILROAD DEPOT—NEW BOAT-HOUSE—UNIVERSITY AND FRESHMEN CREWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, June 15, 1875.

The contest for the "De Forest Prize" precedes by some days the exercises of what is called "Commencement Week" in New-Haven, and I came up from New-York this morning to be present. I find that the speaking is to take place in the college chapel on Friday afternoon, June 18, at 3 P. M., and this perhaps will be the last public exercise which will be witnessed within its walls, as it is hoped that by the beginning of the Fall term the new chapel will be ready for use.

The speakers are all from the Senior class, and have all already taken "the Townsend Prize," and are now to contend for the "De Forest medal," which is to be given to the one among them who excels in all those qualities which constitute an orator. I will send you some account of the performance in due time; meanwhile I give you the names of the six contestants: Samuel Rossiter Betts, New-York City; Carl Thurston Chester, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Anson Garver, Scotland, Penn.; Henry Strong Gulliver, Norwich, Conn.; James Hillhouse, New-Haven, Conn.; Edward Wells Southworth, New-Haven, Conn.

I have had but little time to look about the town as yet, but one great improvement has already rejoiced my eyes, and that was the first thing that I saw on my arrival. New-Haven has a new railroad depot! The miserable old rookery, on Chapel street, which has excited the disgust of so many, and which Donald G. Mitchell used to protest against so indignantly as an unmitigated nuisance, has been deserted, and another building has been put up just on the very margin of the harbor, on new-made ground, about half way between the old "Long Wharf," and what we used to call "Hallock's Castle." I remember that years ago I was sitting in the cars, in that deep black ditch in which we had then to wait, conversing with the family of a distinguished citizen of Baltimore, while it was so dark that we couldn't see one another's faces, when for some reason there was a lull in the customary chatter, and then the stillness was all at once broken by the shrill voice of my friend's little daughter, which was heard distinctly through the whole length of the car: "I don't believe Jesus can see us here." We couldn't make out the expression on our neighbors' faces, but the appreciative murmur which rose on every side made it evident that the little girl had given voice to a suspicion which we all might well have had. Now, what a change! "Sweetness and light" are written all over this new building. The blue water comes up to the very track of the road, and from the cars the light-house can be seen, and the white shores of Long Island thirty miles away across the Sound. I didn't ask the dimensions of the present depot. The waiting-room, I should think, is as large as that in the Forty-second Street Depot in New-York, and seems to be arranged very much in the same way. I am told also that the building is every way commodious and satisfactory, and that is all that the most of us care to know about it.

But on leaving the waiting-room I was all at sea, and it was some time before I could make out where I was. A great sandy field of new-made ground stretches away on every side. No buildings have yet been put up, and for any accustomed landmarks in sight I might as well have been set down in Kansas! A track for horse cars which are to go to the corner of Chapel and Church streets, is nearly completed, but the cars are not running yet. I resigned myself to the care of a friendly hackman and soon found myself going right up Meadow street, past houses which thirty years ago were occupied by the various branches of a well-known family, where the sons were all handsome and the daughters all beautiful.

As I drove on I discovered that the work of improvement in New-Haven was not confined to the neighborhood of the depot. Old houses are being pulled down, new ones are building, the streets are torn up for sewers. I caught a glimpse of the new chapel, and another glimpse of the new Peabody Museum. A friend tells me that the town is stretching out in all directions, and everywhere is the evidence of rapid growth. But, happily, I see that there is one thing which has not changed. Still the old elms tower up and throw out their great branches and shake their green leaves, if anything more fresh and vigorous than ever.

The only one of the new college buildings which I have had time to visit is the new boat-house. The Yale oarsmen may well be proud of it. It stands on Mill River, near its junction with the Quinnipiac, on the Fair Haven side of the Chapel street bridge, and is about eighty feet square. A broad piazza, some thirteen feet in width, surrounds it on three sides. The views from the piazza up and down Mill River and off toward the harbor are beautiful. The lower room of the boat-house is of the whole size of the building, and is occupied by the boats of all kinds which belong to the Yale Navy. There are now forty of them in the house, and more are expected in a few days. Above is a reception-room beautifully decorated with flags and trophies. The floor is handsomely inlaid with different-colored woods. There is besides a convenient committee-room. A large room is appropriated to the special convenience of the university crew, which is provided with a bath-room and other washing conveniences, and with separate dressing-closets for each member. There is another much larger room also liberally provided with all arrangements for bathing, with thirty-nine dressing-rooms for other students.

I was so fortunate as to have made my first visit just as the university crew were returning from a row up the river in their barge, and I had an opportunity of seeing the famous Capt. Cook for the first time. The crew came up in fine style—great, brawny-looking fellows, with bare and bronzed arms! It all looked like work! Not a word was spoken. They ran gracefully along the floating platform which connects with the boat-house. Each man swung himself by a peculiar effort out of his seat on to the dock. Then Capt. Cook turned at once with three of the men, lifted the boat lovingly out of the water, shouldered it, and marched with it into the storing-room, where the others had already disappeared. It seemed to be all the work of less than a minute. Such an admirable house, so well appointed, must do much to give a great impetus to boating interests at Yale.

WEST POINT REUNION.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—OVER 100 GRADUATES PRESENT—ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY REPRESENTED—ADDRESS OF PROF. DAVIES, THE OLDEST LIVING GRADUATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Thursday, June 17, 1875.

The Alumni Association meeting, held in the little chapel to-day, was a success. There were over 100 graduates from the Union and Confederate Armies present. Among them were Gens. Hooker, Gillmore, Casey, Humphries, Cass, Barnard, Cullum, Palmer, and Abbott from the North. From the South were Gens. James Longstreet, J. R. Anderson, of Richmond; Tilghman, of Maryland; E. E. McLean, of Mississippi; Gov. Baker, of Louisiana, and others. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Thayer, Prof. Davies, the oldest living graduate delivered the following address:

FELLOW-GRADUATES: The Association of the Graduates of the Military Academy at their last annual meeting, by a resolution passed unanimously, invited the graduates of all classes and of all sections of the country to meet here to-day "to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill"—so that, "from the sunny memories of many joys common to us all, and from the grave of all painful recollections—never to be disturbed, here or elsewhere, by thought, by word, or by deed, there may spring up a closer brotherhood, a purer patriotism, and a more abiding love of country." Under this invitation, and for these objects, we, graduates of all the classes from all sections of the country, have assembled here that together we may look back through the long vista of a hundred years to the battle of Bunker Hill; that together we may catch the inspirations of that hour, and feel that the spirit of our ancestors yet lives within us. In that spirit I bid you a cordial welcome—and say to all, and to each for all, that from this auspicious day all the graduates of this institution will recognize each other as friends. Henceforth and forever we have one flag, one country, one destiny. [Applause.]

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

The battle of Bunker Hill was a marked event in the history of mankind. It announced the coming birth of a great nation, and largely shaped the destinies of a great continent. It did even more. It awoke mankind from the slumbers of submission in the old world, and thrones and the power of Kings were shaken. The first effect of this battle was a close union of all the colonies. The Puritans of New-England, the Cavaliers of Virginia, and the Huguenots of South Carolina, forgot all differences in the common peril. Plymouth Rock and Jamestown embraced each other. The piercing thoughts of John Adams and the fervid eloquence of Patrick Henry aroused and nerved the nation. Massachusetts had proclaimed the inalienable right of self-government. In defense of that right American blood had been shed on American soil, and the cause of Massachusetts at once became the common cause of all. To-day the mind of the nation is turned toward Bunker Hill. Pre-eminent among the names connected with Bunker Hill, which will never die, is that of Gen. Joseph Warren. His history is written in our school books, that the young may imbibe the inspirations of his patriotism. It is written in our civil annals, that wise counsels, given in the hour of great peril, be not lost to posterity. It is written in our military annals, that every soldier through all time may read it, and feel that no sacrifice is too great for his country, and that the records of noble acts never perish. On the plains of Cambridge, and almost within sight of the battle-ground, is a spot dear to every American heart. It will be visited to-day by thousands who love their country, and who would keep alive every memorial of its early history. The spot is marked by an aged elm, under whose shade George Washington, the favored son of Virginia, assumed command of the Continental Army. [Applause.] Hallowed forever be that spot, and green be the turf which covers it! It is not alone the great events of our civil and military history which should occupy our thoughts to-day. These are always present, in the mind of a true soldier, and are the instructors and guides of his life. We have come back to the scenes of our early youth. Some full of years—some full of honors—and all with thankful hearts that we have lived to see this day. [Applause.] In looking back over the last sixty years, which mark the time that some of us have been more or less intimately connected with this institution, there is found a silver chord of tender recollections—of personal ties, and of dear friendships, which even the rude shock of civil war has not broken. [Applause.] Let us dwell for a few moments on these early personal memories—so pure, so fresh, and so dear to us all. Among the pleasant things for us to recall here to-day are the early and sweet memories of home, and of the last family gathering when we were about to leave it for West Point. Our first entrance on the duties of a military life awoke us to the stern realities of our new profession. The early rising—the eight hours of daily drill—the incessant labor—but, above all, the inexorable law which regulated and governed us in all things, from early dawn, when the reveille awoke us to honorable labor, to the tattoo, which summoned us to needful rest, demonstrated that the path which leads to fame and honor is both rugged and steep. As the hours of discouragement wore away, and successful labors inspired us with hope, with what joy did we begin to think of the termination of the second year, and the beginning of the third—the furlough year! Then we were to go home with our academic honors—and in our uniform. The visit ended, we returned to our labors and fixed our eyes steadily on the day of our graduation. This done, the regulations of the Army granted to every graduate a furlough, and he returned full of honors—full of confidence, and full of hopes, to the home which he had left four years before in distrust and fear.

Next to the memories of home are the recollections of our educational life. The teacher and the lecture-room are never forgotten. The entrance on an academic course is a marked epoch of individual history. We recur to it as the connecting link between boyhood and manhood. With us it began with the study of the pure mathematics. Logic, inexorable logic, applied to number and space, is the foundation of our entire system of instruction. Mathematics is the language in which science speaks to labor. Hence it is the foundation of the mechanic arts. It is also the key which unlocks the mysteries of nature and discloses the laws of the physical universe. How distinctly each of us recalls his emotions when he solved the great problem of the stability of the solar system. When he learned to measure, as with a yard-stick, the distance to every planet which circles the heavens—to calculate its orbit, its weight, its specific gravity, its times of revolution on its axis—and its exact position in space at the end of any given time. When in the last year of our studies we were instructed in the Constitution of the United States, and the form of our Government, we found them both fashioned after this divine model. Hence, Union, regulated by law, is the pole star on which every graduate fixes his eyes.

Our meeting to-day testifies our devotion to the country—to the whole country—as the first of our public duties. We ignore all geographical lines—all political divisions. Every part of the country is equally dear to every graduate. Wherever may have been the place of his birth, on this spot he is baptized into the national faith, and becomes the trusted defender of the Constitution and the laws. [Applause.]

THE RECENT CONFLICT.

It is a matter of painful history that in our recent conflict, now happily ended, graduates of this institution were found in both Armies. The opening of that conflict imposed on every graduate from the Southern States a personal struggle which, perhaps, the nation, amid the strifes of a civil war and the difficulties of a permanent peace, has not yet fully considered. In that sad hour force became the arbiter of events and proclaimed the law of the nation. To that law, so established, every good citizen will yield a ready and cheerful obedience. Such obedience has ever received the approbation of mankind, and takes its equal place by the side of that true wisdom in Government, which imposes no penalties for past acts that are not demanded by the common good of all. Having viewed our duties from different standpoints, we have been separated. Viewing them together, on this spot and on this anniversary, we are united. We all agree that the allegiance of soldiers to their country is among the safeguards of a nation and the crowning glory of the military profession. It is our unshaken confidence in that allegiance which enables us all to meet here to-day. It is because the nation shares that confidence that it will approve our doings and applaud our acts. Others, besides the graduates of the Military Academy, took part in the great struggle. The Volunteer Army and the Navy were mighty powers in that conflict. We wish that all were here to welcome the new century and to behold the morning light of the permanent peace that is now opening upon us. [Applause.] It is now conceded everywhere among Christian nations that personal animosities and personal hatreds should find no place in the hearts of the brave. [Applause.] Without this higher tone of civilization the meeting here to-day would have been impossible. Since the close of the war the tendencies to union and fraternity have grown stronger every year. The touching incident of the two mothers, whose sons had been reared at the same school, and who had fallen on different sides in the same battle, is a true exponent of the national sentiment. They met accidentally on Decoration Day at a National Cemetery, each with a wreath of flowers moistened with the tears of maternal love. They recognized each other, and their voices feebly uttered what their hearts deeply felt: "Since in early life our sons were brothers in arms, in death let them not be separated;" and the two wreaths were laid together, on friendly graves. So may it be with us all. May peace spread her mantle over the graves of the dead, and abide, forever, in the hearts of the living. Then, the inspired sentiment of President Lincoln, "With malice toward none and with charity for all," will no longer slumber in the records of history, or be silent on the monuments where it is now engraved; but will be transferred to the national heart, and plead, earnestly, for reconciliation and peace. [Applause.]

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

It is just fifty years to-day since the people of Massachusetts, amid rejoicings whose echoes have not yet faded away, laid the corner-stone, on Bunker Hill, of the granite column which now marks the birthplace of American liberty. It does even more than that. It testifies our gratitude to God for the liberation of our country from a central power beyond our borders, and for the establishment, at home, of a government by the people and for the people—beginning in the school district, and extending by regular gradations to the town, the county, the State, and the nation. On the centennial anniversary of the battle which this monument commemorates, we graduates of the Military Academy, of all the classes and of all sections of the country, have met together at the seat of our Alma Mater, under the national flag, and amid the pleasant recollections of our academic life. We have come here to do honor to the first great event of our military history, and to strengthen the ties which bind us to our country. We have come, also, to draw the curtain of oblivion over all that is painful in the past, and to erect, at the national school, a memorial bearing the simple inscription,

UNION—FRATERNITY—AND PEACE.

This memorial is a monument not made with hands. Its foundations are not in the granite hills, but are the cardinal principles of the Christian's and the soldier's faith—the love of God—the love of country—and the love of man. Its summit may not greet the sun at his coming, nor will the last rays of the evening fall upon it; but it will be illuminated by a purer radiance, for the unfading light of the sun of righteousness will rest upon it forever. May the graduates of the Military Academy regard it with reverence, and the nation with approval and favor.

After this speech the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and approved, and votes of thanks given to the officers and speaker, Gen. Anderson, of the South, seconding the latter. The meeting then adjourned, and the dinner, a strictly private one, was spread in the mess hall at 8 P. M. There was a large attendance and it was a merry affair.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI—ELECTION OF A TRUSTEE—CLASS DAY EXERCISES—MUSIC AND SPEECHES.

From our Special Correspondent.

ITHACA, N. Y., Wednesday, June 16, 1875.

To-day, in addition to the Class Day exercises of the graduating class, there was a meeting of the Associate Alumni. This was held in the morning at Library Hall, beginning at 10 o'clock. There were present a large number of the old graduates of Cornell and many visitors, both students and friends from abroad. The President of the association, E. D. Jackson, opened the exercises with a short address, in which he recalled many happy memories of the first years of the University's history, the single unfinished building, the ungraded roads and unbridged ravines, the crowded and uncomfortable lecture and recitation rooms, the library and collections stored away wherever room could be made for them. Yet among all this confusion and disorder he said there was an earnest and zealous desire shown by the students to go to the bottom and obtain a thorough and lasting basis for the life-work before them. He then pointed to the now more than half a dozen large, spacious, comfortable edifices that grace the Campus; the broad lawns, the avenues of trees, and the firm, well-arranged roads and walks. But in these years there were things to regret. The death of Agassiz, who had inspired with his clearness and thoroughness the first students in the Scientific Department; the modest and esteemed Evans, with his great natural genius, had left us; also the brilliant and ambitious Cleveland. Then he spoke of the great change in the character of each upon leaving college, caused by contact with the outer world, from which the student is so completely isolated during his college course; of the gradual loss of that disdain with which he looks upon ordinary mortals, and of the dignity born of self-conceit.

Then the orator of the occasion, Mr. Herbert Copeland was introduced, who gave an oration upon "What the New Education is to Me."

After the literary exercise of the occasion, the Alumni held a private business meeting for the purpose of electing a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of one member of the board. This is in accordance with an article of the University charter, which provides for the election, once a year, of a Trustee to fill the position, which, by the expiration of his term must be made vacant by some of the present board. This right is given to the Alumni in the belief that by thus putting it in the power of educated men and strong friends of the University, those persons only who are best qualified for the office will be placed in a position of so much importance to the welfare of the University. By this means it is hoped to prevent political partisanship and personal friendship from interfering in the exercise of the choice of these officers. The gentleman elected at the meeting was Judge Boardman, of Ithaca, a man well fitted for this position.

After this was the election of the officers of the association for the coming year, which resulted in the choice of L. H. Barnum, '71, for President; G. W. Harris, '73, Secretary; G. H. Bruton, '71, orator, and F. Carpenter, '73, poet.

In the afternoon the Graduating Class held their Class Day exercises in Library Hall. The music for this occasion, as also for Commencement and the hop, was furnished by Grafulla's Band. The poet W. A. Bates, of Indianapolis, Ind., read a poem entitled "A Grandfather's Story, A. D. 1925." The essay was by H. W. Sackett, of Ithaca; his subject, "The Gospel of Ease." The oration on "Life's Possibilities" was given by P. H. Perkins, of Kennebunkport, Me. The Class history was by A. F. Shaw, of Maquoketa, Iowa. The President of the Class, G. H. Fitch, of New-Brighton, gave a parting address. The exercises were continued upon the Campus by an ivy oration by H. H. Roberts, Rock Stream, N. Y. This was concluded by the smoking of the calumet and singing of class songs. In the evening Prof. C. K. Adams, of Michigan University, delivered a lecture before the Colleges of History and Literature entitled "The Relations of Higher Education to National Prosperity."

BROWN UNIVERSITY CORPORATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—At a meeting of the corporation of Brown University to-day two new scholarships were announced—the Glover and Bartlett. Rev. Dr. S. L. Caldwell was elected Secretary of the corporation. Vacancies in the Board of Fellows were filled by the election of Rev. Dr. Alexis Caswell and Rowland G. Hazard. Vacancies in the Trustees were filled by the choice of Rev. Dr. J. B. Simmons, Rev. Dr. A. N. Arnold, Rev. Dr. William H. Eaton, Albert K. Smiley, and Rowland Hazard. Plans for a new library building were adopted.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The semi-centennial celebration by the Alumni of the University of Virginia will begin on Wednesday, June 30. The meeting of the Alumni Society will be held at 10 A. M., and Mr. B. Johnson Barbour will deliver the opening address at 11 o'clock; Mr. Daniel B. Lucas will follow with a poem, and in the evening Hon. R. M. T. Hunter will deliver a historical address. On Thursday, July 1, another meeting of the society will be held in the morning, and Gen. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, will deliver an oration, which will be followed by the Alumni dinner at 5 P. M.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT THE CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES—CONFERRING OF REGULAR AND HONORARY DEGREES.

Rev. Dr. Hepworth's Church of the Disciples, on Madison avenue, was filled to its utmost capacity last evening by the pupils and friends of Rutgers Female College, who had assembled to participate in the Commencement exercises of 1875. The programme was arranged under the supervision of a committee composed of Misses Hettie Darling, Margaret Uhl, Emma Samson, and Margaret Griswold, and the music was under the direction of Miss Helen S. Bergmann. Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Anderson, of the First Baptist Church, presided, and among those on and in the vicinity of the platform were Rev. Dr. Irenæus Prime, Rev. Dr. G. L. Samson, President of Rutgers College; Prof. Benjamin N. Martin, of the New-York University; Dr. Edwards Hall, Hon. William A. Darling, D. L. Sturges, J. Irving Burns, and J. B. Tallman. After an organ solo, Rev. Dr. Prime offered prayer, and the salutatory address to the President, Faculty, and pupils was then delivered in Latin by Miss Emma Samson.

The salutatory was followed by an essay by Miss Emma C. Bohde upon "Popular Superstitions," and by an instrumental quartet by Misses Josephine Wandell, Henrietta W. Darling, Magdalena A. Doscher, and Mary M. C. Uhl. The literary exercises were then resumed by the reading of an essay by Miss Emma Samson upon the "Influence of Materialism on Public Morals," and by Miss Magdalena A. Doscher upon "Culture, Moral and Intellectual." Next followed a musical selection, the vocal duet "Now at moonlight's fairy hour," which was charmingly rendered by Misses Samson and Bohdn, and was followed by two more essays, one by Miss Josephine Wandell upon "Perspective," and a second by Miss Uhl upon the "Progress of Art in America." A third essay upon "Caricature" was to have been read at this portion of of the programme by Miss Elsie Crane, but she was excused on account of necessary absence. The next musical selection was a piano quartette from Mignon, performed by Misses Sessions, Doscher, Wandell, and Bohde. Miss Darling, the daughter of Hon. William A. Darling, then read an essay upon the subject, "In the Present lies our Future." This was followed by a similar composition, by Miss Sessions, upon "Concentration of Power." Misses Wandell and Doscher then rendered a piano duet, which was succeeded by the delivery of the last essays, one by Miss Mary W. Jameson, upon "Law, as regarded by the Scientist and the Jurist," and a second, by Miss Griswold, upon "Art—not Worship, but Inspired." At the conclusion of her essay Miss Samson delivered the valedictory address, which was succeeded by a farewell song and the conferring of the following regular degrees:

Artium Baccalaurea.—Emma Catharine Bohde, Elsie Crane, Henrietta Webb Darling, Magdalena Adelia Doscher, Margaret Dustan Griswold, Emma Samson, Mary Washington Samson, Elvena Ardell Sessions, Mary Margaret Christine Uhl, Josephine Wandell.

Artium Magistra.—Anna E. Oliver, Boston, Mass.

The following honorary degrees were also conferred:

Artium Baccalaurea.—Mary Henrietta Lindsay, Lynn, Mass.

Artium Magistra.—Mary E Post, Logansport, Ind.

The exercises were concluded by the singing of the doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The twenty-second Commencement of the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn was celebrated last evening in the college chapel. All the circumstances connected with the anniversary seemed to combine to render the event a success. The chapel pillars and galleries were decorated with banners and hanging rustic floral baskets, the pulpit being dressed with banners and a rich profusion of drooping ferns and creeping ivy, and bearing the floral motto, "Animo et Fide." The organ was also draped with banners, and bore the following motto in variegated flowers: "1775—1875." Long before the hour appointed for the opening of the exercises the chapel was filled to repletion, although the crowding, owing to the excellent ventilation, was borne without any sacrifice of personal comfort. Previous to the opening of the exercises the young lady pupils assembled in the portion of the chapel allotted to them. They were all attired in white tulle, with roses in their hair, a few wearing in addition beautiful floral necklaces. Promptly at 8 o'clock the exercises opened with a voluntary on the organ by Mrs. Christopher, and a chorale, followed by a prayer delivered by Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs. A salutatory address, written in poetry, was then delivered by Miss Jennie K. Preston, followed by an essay entitled "Truth for Children," composed by Miss Imogen Cosgrove and delivered by Miss Annie M. Jones. An essay entitled "Bricks" was then read by Miss Florence E. Preston. It proved to be a witty description of the prominent characteristics of the general members of society, ministers, physicians, lawyers, and old bachelors, the two latter receiving a laughable comment from the fair essayist. After the reading of a Latin essay by Miss Julia Patterson, the trio "Hark! Hark! the Lark!" was sung by the school, followed by an original poem entitled "Sunrise Service on Easter Morning," by Miss Emeline Cooper, and an essay, "Four Mental Ages," by Miss Anna S. Goldsmith, which were succeeded by an amusing fancy entitled "Mathematics and Dress-making," by Miss Anna S. Mackay, in which the young lady traced a suggestive and exceedingly witty analogy between the mathematical sciences and the peculiarities of the modern male and female attire. A solo and chorus, entitled "Call of the Fairies," was then effectively sung, followed by a poem of considerable merit, entitled "The Better Part," written and delivered by Miss Ida H. Hopkins, succeeded by the reading of an essay entitled "A Thousand Years Hence," or "the records of an exploration expedition sent out to investigate and examine the ruins of the country once known as the United States, now one of the conquered possessions of the Mongolian Empire," an effort which provoked considerable merriment by its witty and appropriate allusions and suggestions. An essay, "A Hundred Years Ago," devoted to a review of the spirit of the Revolution, was then read by Mary E. Leech, who at its conclusion was made the recipient of very numerous floral gifts. After the singing of the anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," by the whole assemblage, the valedictory address was delivered by Miss Eleanor C. Bannister, followed by the President's address and the presentation of diplomas to the following graduates:

Fannie E. Anderson.
Eleanor C. Bannister.
Angel L. Barnes.
Emma T. Callaghan.
Fannie S. Cummings.
Emeline Cooper.
Imogen Cosgrove.
Annie S. Goldsmith.
Estelle Grandy.
Ida H. Hopkins.
Ida B. Hunt.
Phœbe J. Hunt.
Annie M. Jones.
Mary E. Leech.
R. Augusta Lyon.
Annie S. Mackay.
Julia Patterson.
Jennie Pemberton.
Florence E. Preston.
Jennie K. Preston.
Mary H. Reast.
Louisa Richardson.
Gertrude Vinton.
Amelia Wright.

At the conclusion of this ceremony the class song, written by Miss Mary E. Leech, was sung by members of the graduating class.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ANNANDALE, N. Y., Thursday, June 17, 1875.

The exercises of Commencement began at 11 A. M., the faculty preceded by Eastman's College Band, of Poughkeepsie, forming in line in front of Ludlow and Willink Hall, marched to the chapel where services were held, Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, D. D., of Albany officiating. Examinations of the different classes of the college began Friday, June 11, and continued up to June 16. Samuel Unsworth of Salt Lake City, Utah, stood first in ethics, Greek, and Hebrew; Henry A. Fairbairn, of Annandale, Dutchess County, N. Y., stood second in ethics, Greek, and Hebrew. At 12 o'clock M. the large assemblage at the chapel marched to the Campus, where a platform had been erected for the Faculty of the college and invited guests. The exercises here consisted of addresses by the students.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen: Samuel Unsworth, of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory; Henry A. Fairbairn, Annandale, Dutchess County, N. Y.; William F. Bielby, of Rome, N. Y.; Albert E. George, of New-York City; Robert Granger, of Albany, N. Y.; Nelson P. Lewis, of Annandale, Dutchess County, N. Y.; George W. Raeburn, of New-York City, and Francis J. Clayton, New-York City. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following: Rev. Daniel Nash Allen, Rev. Edwin C. Colloque, Alexander J. Gibson, and Rev. Henry Zegenfusse. The degree of Master of Sacred Theology was conferred upon Rev. Francis Harrison.

The prizes were then awarded.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 17.—On the Northern Pacific Railroad the regular train on the West Dakota division ran off the track yesterday, killing Mr. Fitzpatrick, roadmaster, and Charles Sanders, an old employe of the road. No passengers were hurt.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A reception will be given by the male department of Grammar School No. 18, at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The night clerks of the New-York Post Office will go on their second annual clam-bake to New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Saturday next, in charge of Dwight A. Laurence, Superintendent.

Inspector Speight has preferred a complaint against Sergt. John F. Buckley, of the Seventeenth Precinct, charging him with intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer. The trial will begin on Wednesday.

The first subscription for the purpose of erecting a hall and asylum for aged and infirm Freemasons was made at a meeting of Enterprise Lodge, No. 228, Free and Accepted Masons, on Tuesday evening. The subscription amounts to $150.

The firemen are still suffering for want of their salaries, which were due on the 1st inst. It was expected that Mr. Lewis, the President of the Board of Aldermen, who is now acting Mayor, would sign their warrants, but he has received no authority from Mr. Wickham to do so.

The rumor that a change in the annual rate of dividend is contemplated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company is contradicted by Mr. Franklyn B. Gowen, the President of the company. Mr. Gowen says there is no authority whatever for such statement.

The annual closing exercises of Mrs. E. Williams' school for young ladies, at No. 26 West Thirty-ninth street, were held yesterday in the parlors of the establishment. The exercises were strictly impromptu, and were witnessed by a large number of the relatives and friends of the pupils.

Yesterday morning, when an attempt was made to serve the order issued by Judge Van Vorst restraining the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company from running its boats, it was found that no such company existed. A transfer of the papers had been made, and the line is now ostensibly a private enterprise in the hands of Mr. W. H. Pendleton, the President of the North Shore Ferry Company.

The annual celebration of the Independent Order of Forresters was held in Jones' Wood yesterday. The day was pleasantly spent by the excursionists in dancing and other amusements, and in the evening orations were delivered by Mr. Isaac Miner and Col. A. B. Caldwell, and letters regretting their inability to attend were read from distinguished guests who had been invited to be present. Dancing was then resumed and continued until a late hour.

About a week ago Superintendent Walling received a dispatch from Chief Constable Palin, of Manchester, England, requesting the arrest of Jabez Tate Musgrave, a commission merchant, who had taken passage on the Cunard steamer Scythia. The charge against Musgrave was the forging of drafts to the amount of £1,000. Detectives Williamson and Rielly boarded the steamer and arrested the man. The facts of the arrest were telegraphed to Chief Constable Palin, but no answer was received, and, as the British Consul refused to take any steps in the matter, Mr. Musgrave was therefore discharged.

The examinations at the Normal College were continued yesterday by the examination of the second grade in geometry and physics, and the sixth grade in geometry, physiology, and spelling. To-day the examinations will be concluded with an examination of the sixth grade on the methods and principles of teaching. The competitive examination for the prize in the latter study will also occur to-day from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M., the judges being Norman A. Calkins, Miss Salomé Purroy, and Miss Sarah P. Buckalew. Of the 805 public school pupils who applied last week for admission to the college 682 successfully passed the examination, and 123 were rejected.

The sale of the library of the late Judge J. H. McCunn, comprising a select collection of law books and miscellaneous works, was begun yesterday at Messrs. Leavitt's gallery, in Astor place. Among the prominent and important books sold were the following: Hurd's "Habeas Corpus," $6 25; Wheeler's "Criminal Law Reports," $6 75; Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," $7 50; John Adams' "Doctrine of Equity," $2 25; Parson's "Law of Contracts," $9 37; Bosworth's and Denio's "New-York Superior Court Reports," $27 50 and $20 respectively; Robinson's "Court Practice," $23 75; Abbott's "Digest," $10; Smith's "Selections," $9; Robertson's "Superior Court Reports," Johnson's "Court of Chancery Reports," Hill's "Supreme Court Reports," Johnson's "Supreme Court of Judicature Reports," Howell's "State Trials," Howard's "Supreme Court Reports," and Fisher's "Digest," $21, $18 37, $32 50, $34 12, $47 50, and $57 50, respectively.

BROOKLYN.

The Flyaway Base-ball Club, of New-York, which claims the amateur championship, was defeated on the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday, by the Chelsea Club, of that city, by a score of 8 to 7.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the Board of Estimates sent in the estimate for the county tax budget, amounting to $1,537,506, including $343,848 for maintaining the Department of Charities.

The name of the young man who was drowned in the Grand Street Ferry slip at the foot of Broadway on Tuesday was Charles H. Phalen, of No. 142 Franklin street, and Superintendent of the educational department of Henry Holt's publishing house. The inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death rendered, the jury also recommending the constructing of gates to prevent such accidents.

It is stated that Mrs. Schute positively denies having identified Mooney as the assailant of her husband, as affirmed by the Police. That the Police have got the wrong man hardly admits of a doubt. Officers Abercrumbie and Callian, on whose posts Mr. Shcute's house is, were fined three days' pay, yesterday, by the Commissioners, for failing to prevent the burglary.

NEW-JERSEY.

County Physician Stout made a post-mortem examination yesterday of the body of Mrs. Mary Fallon, the woman who was poisoned in Jersey City on Wednesday morning, and found Paris green in large quantities in her stomach. The body was buried yesterday afternoon. John Moran, her alleged murderer, has been committed to the County Jail to await his trial. Coroner Whalen will commence the inquest in the case this evening.

THE HARLEM REGATTA.

The following is a list of the entries for the third annual regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association, which will be held on the 26th inst.:

Singles.—For the Diamond Sculls: New-York Athletic Club—W. B. Curtis, F. E. Yates, R. B. Bainbridge; New-York Rowing Club—Wilbur Bacon. Francis Ellison, Rudolph W. Shack; Nautilus Club—Charles E. Courtney.

Pairs.—For the Ladies' Challenge Plate: New-York Athletic Club—P. A. Curtis and W. E. McCready; Nassau Boat Club—F. G. Brown and John A. Walker; Substitutes, J. B. Roberts and J. Barton Reynolds.

Fours.—For the Grand Challenge Cup: New-York Athletic Club—R. W. Rathborne, bow; S. L. Mack, 2; H. C. West, 3; C. H. Cone, stroke; Substitutes, R. L. Newton and G. C. Barnette; Dauntless Boat Club—Henry Peckwell, bow; Charles E. Trotter, 2; Charles E. Knapp, 3; Coleman Cleland, stroke; Substitute, L. Buck, Jr.; Harlem Rowing Club—H. M. Knapp, bow; T. R. Keator, 2; A. G. Scranton, 3; C. W. Turner, stroke; Substitute, Howard Conkling; Nassau Boat Club—F. W. Bacon, A. W. Montgomery, John Gunster, and John A. Walker; Substitutes, George S. Floyd Jones, J. B. Roberts, L. Watson, and J. B. Reynolds.

A YOUNG LADY MISSING.

BOSTON, June 17.—Great apprehension is felt here by the family and friends of Miss A. H. Ames, who left New-York on the Pullman car Gov. Jewell on the 10 A. M. train, via the Boston and Albany Railroad, June 15, since which nothing has been heard of her, and it is feared she may have met with some serious mischance.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John Newell, of Chicago, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Henry P. Haven, of New-London, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Ex-Gov. W. B. Washburn, of Massachusetts, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Very Rev. P. F. Lyndon, of Boston, is at the Everett House.

Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Judge Thomas L. Jewett, of Philadelphia, and Hon. William Bross, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Inspector General Edmund Schriver and Major Peter C. Hains, United States Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. G. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y.; Assemblyman F. W. Vosburgh, of Albany, and A. D. Barber, of Utica, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of Washington; Baron Rosen, of St. Petersburg; Gen. Adam Badeau, United States Consul General at London; Gen. Absalom Baird, United States Army, and Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A REMARKABLE STORY is told of a child who, though so severely scalded that the doctors gave her up, was saved by the timely use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—*Advertisement.*

THE HAT of the period, the delight of the refined and intelligent, and the especial pride of the Metropolis, is KNOX's dashingly elegant "Alaska Cassimere," procurable at No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Hatter has also a splendid variety of STRAW HATS deserving general attention.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Greece, for Liverpool.—Walter L. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Marsten, Mrs. Thorburn and the Misses Thorburn, A. W. Cox, Mrs. A. W. Cox and maid, Miss Nellie Beaumont, T. Renwick, Mrs. Renwick and three children, Miss Mitchell, A. F. Christiani and wife, Mr. and Mrs. G. Barker, Mrs. B. Barker, Mr. Palmer, Alfred S. Barker, Mrs. Barker, Miss Bidsnell, W. H. Barnes, Mrs. Barnes, S. A. Harlow, A. Whitcomb, Mrs. I. R. Sandford and child, C. D. Holmes, C. F. Gillette, John Hay, Mrs. Hay, nurse, two children and infant, David Price.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Mrs. F. Pulsnese, Miss F. Bouligny, John S. Harris, W. Gilson, W. H. Redding, G. H. Cardenas, John Penostet, John Doyle, Robert M. Morrison, M. M. Lilienthal, Manuel Lopez, David Watson, E. J. Morrell, Antonio Corno, C. Suares, Jose Batiste, A. Rumell, S. Ramirez, F. Rodriguez, R. Salanaga, C. C. Samson, C. Lemus, E. Miranda, Enrique Anieta, Fidel Masa, Jose del Rosario, P. K. Amack, G. Villarejo, Jose Villarejo, B. J. Villarejo, David Pedroso, J. Helsser, P. M. Llong, F. Alguiriaga, Prospero Anieta, Hennenegildo, Ah Hoo, Hong Kong.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:33 | Moon rises..7:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:59 | Gov. Island..7:48 | Hell Gate..9:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, June 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Gellert (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Georgia, Morton, Havana, &c., William P. Clyde & Co.; Huntsville, Chester, Fernandina, &c., Herm. Gelpcke & Co.; City of Houston, Deering, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; George H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Nereus, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Hooding, (Ger.,) Zernchow, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lathley, Rich, Lewis, Yokohama, R. W. Cameron & Co.

Barks Jyda, (Norw.,) Maas, London, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Maggie Reynolds, (Br.,) Kinney, Charleston, P. I. Nevius & Son; Orient, (Rus.,) Orlander, Frederikshaven for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tri Brate, (Aust.,) Mesanich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brig Fairfield, (Br.,) Taylor, Rosario, C. W. Bertaux.

Schrs. Mott Bedell, Porter, Kingston, Jamaica, A. H. Solomon & Co.; L. P. Anderson, Pharo, Baltimore.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Utopia, (Br.,) Groat, Glasgow June 5, and Moville 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Lizzie H., (of Newburyport,) Babson, Manila Feb. 18, with mdse. to order—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Point a Pitre 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark James & Richard Walsh, (of Cork,) Herbert Guantanamo 18 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Bark Raffaelle, (Ital.,) Savarese, Trieste 75 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 29.

Bark Almuri, (Ital.,) Izzo, Cork 55 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Gustafna, (Swed.,) Larsen, Rotterdam 54 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. May 29, lat. 41 25, lon. 48 54, saw a large iceberg.

Bark Laura and Gertrude, (Ger.,) Schutte, Hamburg 60 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Aurora, (of Halifax,) Dodd, Cardenas 12 ds., with melado to Jules Sazerac & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Lincoln, (Swed.,) Sanford, Baltimore June 11, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Ira Lairiennier, Coleman, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. William H. Kenzel, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Samuel Hart, Griffin, St. George, Me., with granite to order.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, Mahan, St. Mary's, Ga., June 6, with lumber to John Boynton's Son—vessel to I. B. Gager. June 6, lat. 33, lon. 77, passed bark Elverton, bound N.; 12th, lat. 36, lon. 75, spoke whaling schr. Louisa A., (of Boston,) Senter, 53 ds. out.

Schr. Ella Pressy, Pressy, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. Liuhi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Benberg.

Schr. Augusta J. Fabens, (of Newburyport,) Anderson, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to Renauld, Francois & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Schr. Post Boy, (of Bucksport,) Robinson, St. Croix 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Wm. Marshall, (of Milford, Del.,) Armstrong, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Alvarado, Wells, Boston.

Schr. Adelia Hamlin, Sturges, Salem.

Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Hodgedon, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Florence, Sackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Engle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Effort, Pendleton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maggie Griffin, Parker, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ella Jane, Lynch, Bridgeport.

Schr. Victor, Fish, Nantucket, with fish to Haley & Co.

Schr. California, Lathrop, Nantucket, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. L. Delanoy, Murray, New-Haven.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Hobbie, New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Stewart, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida Palmer, Palmer, New-Haven.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hubbard, New-Haven.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. P. Abell, Carr, Georgetown, for Saybrook.

Schr. Jamestown, Burrell, Georgetown.

Schr. Anna E. Adams, Burnett, Virginia.

Schr. Maxson Rogers, Abrams, Virginia.

Schr. William Allen, Jones, Baltimore.

Schr. M. H. Hatfield, Foster, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Smith & Darling, Thomas, Newport.

Schr. C. W. Locke, Mott, Cold Spring, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. & L. Oakley, Newman, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pointer, Searles, Stamford.

Schr. J. W. Haine, Smith, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lillie O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. Express, Phillips, Norwalk, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, light, E. N. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Gellert, for Hamburg; Greece, for London; Georgia, for Havana; City of Houston, for Bermuda; ships Lady Lawrence, for Liverpool; Commissary, for London; Storkers, for Bremen; Hooding, for Continent; barks John F. Rottman, for Genoa; Arletta, for Stettin; Sarah, for Antwerp; Traveler, for do.; Gerda, for Stockholm; Ragnhild, for Belfast, Ireland; Granada, for Norfolk; brigs Tropic Bird, for Havana; Raven, for Matanzas; Lulan, for Liverpool, N. S.; schrs. Wm. S. Farwell, for Aux Cayes; Henry F. Wood, R. C. A. Ward, and Sallie Muir, for —.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A red spar buoy has been placed off Low Point, about half way between Carthage Landing and Fishkill Landing, Hudson River, to prevent vessels from going on the flats in that section. STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Commander United States Navy, Light-house Inspector, Third District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Long Island, June 17, 1875.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, June 16.—Sld. steamer Chas. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans; bark Cherokee, (Br.,) Boyle, Baltimore; brig Stella Lodge, (Br.,) Gould, N. of Hatteras; schrs. Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, do.; Robt. Ruff, Routen, New-Orleans.

MATANZAS, June 15.—Sld. brigs C. C. Sweeney, White, New-York; Rabboni, Coombs, N. of Hatteras.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 17.—Sld. for United States ports: Inga, Adept, Evening Star, (Capt. Speich,) Fanny Atkinson, Marathon, Dido, John Gladstone, Competitor, Germania, Argonaut, Sirius.

Arr. out from United States ports 15th inst.: Betty E. H. Duvall, Chignecto, Alliance, Louise Gehm, Oscar II., Francis Hilyard, Andreas, Greifswald, Gustaf Adolph; the last three at Copenhagen.

Arr. out 16th inst.: San Carlos, Impero, Siam, Elphinstone.

Also arr., Amy A. Lane.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 7.—The steam-ship Braunschweig, Capt. Undeutsch, of the North German Lloyds Line, from Baltimore June 7, for Bremen, arr. here to-night.

STORAGE.

Family Plate and other valuables received on storage as usual by

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MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

IN

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

OF SUNDAY NEXT.

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